FRANCIS CHENEAU'S
French Grammar,

Enrich'd with a COMPENDIOUS
And ſhort way to Learn the
FRENCH TONGUE
in a very ſhort Time.

(*VIZ.*)

With RULES more Plain than in any GRAMMAR before:

And a very Rare Way to find out all the *Articles*, *Nouns*, *Pronouns*, *Verbs*, and *Participles*.

With TABLES to help the Memory of thoſe which cannot Learn the ſaid *VERBS* by heart.

AND THE

Beſt *Obſervations* of Mr. *de Vaugelas*, one of the Reformers of the ſaid Tongue.

WITH THE

Conjugation of all the *Irregular Verbs*.

AND A

TABLE to know & find them in a Moment.

This BOOK might have been enlarged, had the Author joyn'd to it a *French Grammar* in *Latine*, which *Grammar*, in its reſpect, is frivolous and an *Engliſh Grammar* to teach the *Engliſh Tongue*, which is uſeleſs for *Engliſh People*.

Printed by *N. T.* for *Charles Mearne*, Bookſeller to His Majeſty; at the *Kings Arms* at *Charing-Croſs*, 1685.

ment.

me

To the READER.

YOu will be ſurpriz'd that a man who has been a Traveller all his life, and in the mean time has been ſeven years a Slave in Turky, *two years Governour of two great Iſlands,* Naxos *and* Paros, *in the* Archipelago *under his* Pacha, Mazza-Mamma; *then being eſcaped of many dangers, came hither to be a School-Maſter; But I tell you this ſhort Hiſtory of my Life, to give any one a good encouragement to learn the Tongues as much as he can, becauſe they were the firſt Foundation of my Fortune in* Turky; *And to ſhew how that a Man who is ingenious, can live in all ſorts of conditions God pleaſes to put him in.*

Having been ſince five years in London, *and got in the ſame time many Schollars for the* Italian *and the* French, *with great ſucceſs; I did wonder that there was but one* Grammar *to be us'd, to which the* French *Maſters were ſo ty'd, that 'twas the firſt to be got where they were call'd to teach. Being not able to help it, I did follow*

the

the common Opinion, tho' I never us'd that Grammar *but for the* Verbs, *with thoſe who could learn them by heart; I did not ſo much wonder for the* Grammar, *that there was but one; for a skilful Maſter cannot ſpare ſo much time as to make a* Grammar, *his imploy tying him daily to his Schollars; But I was ſurpris'd that ſo many Ignorants, inſtead of uſing the beſt part of it,* viz. *the* Rules, *tho' crippled and confounded, did only give the* Dialogues *to be got by heart, and made as many* Schollars, *as* Parrots.

Having been drawn from London *into the Countrey to recover my health, which my daily buſineſs did alter ſo much, that I was in danger to die; I reſolved to imploy my time in doing this* Grammar; *which, if it does not follow the order of the others, be ſure it is ſo much the better for it.*

I do not burden you with that triſle of Dialogues, *becauſe I will ſpare your Money and your pains; Your Money, the Book not being ſo big, and the way ſhorter; Your pains being eaſier to write the words than to get them by heart; but you ſhall write yours, and by writing, ſhall get them by heart eaſily.*

The

To the Reader.

The Name as well as the Grammars *end, is to learn to write exactly, and after to read smoothly; to write exactly, and to speak elegantly; how can any attain that end, who learns but stranger* Dialogues, *which are more difficult to be got by heart, than if he should Compose them himself?*

This Grammar *will give you the means to attain these three parts in a short time.*

At first, read over all the Rules *two or three days, stop a little to the* Articles, *and see the* Appellative Nouns *which take always* le, la, les, *before, and* du, de, de la, des, &c. *Contrary to the proper names which take not; See the Tables of all the* Verbs Regular, *and* Irregular, *especially those two, the Table of the* Articles, *and the Tables of the* Regular Verbs.

Begin the third day to compose by the help of the Dictionary; *without which you shall never have the* French. *Continue every day to turn what* English *you can into* French, *and it will not be past a month, but you shall find a great Improvement.*

Let no body say that very young and old age are not able to do that; I say this is the easier way

way for any one, and more pleaſant. I taught a young Lady, nine years old, but an hour a day; and after two months ſhe could Compoſe almoſt without Dictionary, *but did all by her mind. I had at* London, *Knights & Gentlemen, forty years old, and more, which could in ſix weeks time Compoſe and did want no more the* Dictionary; (*I do not ſpeak of thoſe who had the* Latine,) *and in four, or at moſt in five months have been perfected in writing, reading, and ſpeaking* French *almoſt as well as I.*

That I do not ſay to hinder any one to take a French *Maſter, but let that Maſter not to be a Fidler, but a good Schollar in the* Latine, *becauſe the* French *Rules being derived from the* Latine *almoſt all; a* French *Maſter muſt know it, if he will give good Rules, the* Etymology *of the* French, *and the* Eloquence *of it.*

Take this my Advice in good part, and I pray God to bleſs your Labour, Farewel.

OF

OF THE PRONOUNCIATION OF THE French Tongue.

THe *French* have twenty two Letters thus Pronounced,

Aw, Bé, Cé, Dé, Eé, Ef, Gé, Awſhe, Ee, Ell, Awm, Awn, O, Pé, Kûu, Err, Eſs, Té, U, Ixe, Ee *Greek*, Zede.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, X, Y, Z.

Of them ſix are *Vowels*.

A, E, I, O, U, Y.

I and U become *Conſonants* before a *Vowel* following, and are written by Learned men *j*, *v*, or v.

All the reſt are *Conſonants* or *Liquids*.

Let the Learner take care to pronounce well the *Vowels*, the whole true *French* Pronounciation depending thereof.

Of the Sound of the Vowels.

A, is ſounded as the *Engliſh* A when it is joyned with double ll, All.

A, before ï and y marqued with two points, is ſounded as é in the *Engliſh* Particle *The*, as *Pays*, Country read *Pe-is*.

A, in the third perſon Singular of *Verbs*, takes T before a *Vowel* following, *Shall they ſee*, Verra t on; will ſhe go, *Ira t elle.*

E *Maſculine* or *Latine* is marqued with an accent Acute, as *Parlé* Spoken.

E *Feminine* or *French*, which in the end of a Diction is never ſounded, as *Bonne* Good; except the Monoſyllables, as *le, me, te*, &c. ſay *lé, mé, té*, &c

E Opened is Sounded as the *Engliſh* e in the Particle *The*, and 'tis found ordinarily before a double *Vowel*, or double *Liquid*, or *Conſonant*, as êpeé. *Sword*, elle *She*, as alſo in *mes, tes, ſes, expres, decés, excés, ſuccés*, and before C and L, as *avec L'eternel*, with the Eternal.

Nota.

E Before M and N in the ſame Syllable, is Sounded as A, as *Femme* Woman, ſay *Famme*, *Entendement* Underſtanding, ſay *Antandemant*: Except the ſtrange Names, as *Jeruſalem*, *Amen*, and when the Syllable *ne* is found after, as *Antenne* a *Sayle yard*, *prenne*, let him take. I before *en* in the ſame Syllable, as *Pariſien*, *Chrétien*, *bien*, but *t* being after *en*, it takes its former Pronounciation, as *Patient*, ſay *Patiant*, and its derived as *Patience*.

I and Y do not vary in the Pronounciation: I before two ll, is ſounded as if it ſhould take almoſt another i after ll, as *fille* Daughter; ſay almoſt *fillie*, *vaille*, *vaillie*, *maille*, *mallie*. I in the *Tripthongue oüi* before *l* following is loſt; but it is put after *l*, as *Boüillir*, to Boyl, ſay *Boullir*.

O Is Sounded as in *Engliſh ow*; but if there is *a* in the ſame Syllable *o* is loſt as *Paon*, ſay *Pan*; *Laon*,

Lan

Lan, except *Laodicie*, *do* is Sounded as in *English*, *Dobr*, *Porte*.

U between *G-s* and *G-i* is left, as *Guerir* to Cure, read as in *English Gerir*, *Guide* a *Gaide*, read *Gide* according to the *English* Pronounciation.

Of the Sound of the Consonants.

AS I did advise the Learner in my first *Chapter*, to apply himself to the true pronunciation of the *Vowels*, I will not tary him long in the pronunciation of the *Consonants*; it being not my mind to trouble and confound his mind with such a trifle of words. Let the conversation, and a skilful Master help him, as those Gentlemen I taught at *London*, did experiment themselves, I will only pick those which are the more useful.

A *Consonant* in the end of a sentence is never sounded as *máimez vous*, do you love me? say *máimé vous*.

When a word ends with a *Consonant*, and the following word begins with another *Consonant*, then the ending *Consonant* is not sounded, as *Je vous fis le plaisir dont vous me priates*, say, *Je vou fi le plesi don vau me priate*, I done you the pleasure you pray'd me of.

C with a tail is sounded like double ſſ *leçon* say *lesſon*, Ch is sounded as in *English* sh, *changer* to change, say *shanger*: Except *chaos*, *echos*, *cholere*, *choeur*, *Bachus*, *Christ*, which you pronounce as ck.

C in the end of *monosillables* is sounded as *sec*, *bec*, except *Franc*.

D in the end of words before a *Vowel*, is sounded as t, as *quand irez vous?* when will you go? say *quant irez vous*.

G in the end of words before a *Vowel*, is loſt, as *ſon rang eſt perdu*, is rank is loſt, ſon ran é perdu.

G joyned with the *Diphongue* eo as j *George*, ſay *Jorge*. *Gua*, *Gue*, *Gui*, as in *Engliſh*, Ga, Ge, Gi. G before N in a ſyllable, is put after N, as ignorant, ſay *inіorant*.

H is ſounded in all the *French* words as a *Conſonant*, except thoſe which come from the *Latin*, as *Homme*, ſay *Omme*, *Hierachie*, *Hieroſme*, *Hieruſalem*, ſay *Jerachie*, *Jerome*, *Jeruſalem*.

L in theſe following words as u *ſol*, *ſol*, *col*, *licol*, *mol*, ſay *ſou*, *ſou*, *cou*, *licou*, *mou*. L is cut off in the *Pronouns* of the third *Singular* and *Plural* Perſon of *Verbs*, *ils parlent*, ſay *i parle*.

M in the end of words is ſounded like N, *nom*, ſay *non*, *faim*, ſay *fain*, and in *Condammer*, ſay *Condanner*, *emporter*, ſay *enporter*.

Q *Qua*, *que*. *qui*, *quo quu*, as in *Fngliſh*, cka, ke, ki, cko, ku, *Quel* is ſounded, as in *Engliſh* kel, *qui*, ſay *ki*.

R is ſounded in all the *monoſyllables*, *car*, *pour*, *voir*, *ſur*, *fleur*.

S So many rules are given about this letter, and ſo many exceptions that they ſerve more to confound the Learners mind, than to help them, except then ſome I will give, the Learner will be pleaſed to go to the uſe and practice. S in the *monoſyllable eſt*, which is the third perſon of the *Auxilary Verb* is cut off. S is loſt before c, g, m, n, p, t, as *eſcrire*, *eſcu*, *eſgard*, *Cheſneau*, *blaſme*, *deſpit*, *haſte*, ſay écrire, écu, égard, Chêneau, blâme, depit, hâte, to write *Crown* Egard, little oak, blame, deſpeight, haſte, *except* thoſe which come from the *Latin*, as

paſteur

paſteur, chaſte, triſte, juſte, eſtime, paſtour, chaſte, ſorrowful, juſt, eſtime, and their derived. S is loſt in the *Verbs* compounded with *mes, des, meſprendre meſconnoitre, read* méprendre, méconnoitre *except* deſavoüer. Nôtre *and* vôtre *in the ſentence are ſounded* nôt *and* vôt. S is ſounded before Q, as *juſque, preſque,* except *eveſque read* Evêque *and its derived.* S tied with l is pronounced as *miſtique, miſtere, except* diſner, giſte, *ſay* dîner, gîte, S is ſounded in thoſe *abs, cons, dis, ins, obs, pros, res, ſubs, ſus, trans, as* abſtenir, conſpirer, diſpoſer, inſpirer, obſcurcir, proſperer, proſtituer, reſpirer, ſubſtance, ſuſtenter, transformer: *except* reſpondre, *ſay* rêpondre, *at laſt we ſay* Eſcrime, *and its derived*

T is ſounded as c before ia, io, ie, *as* Nuptial, Ambition, devotieux. *read* Nupcial, Ambicion, devocieux *except in the* Verbs *and* Participles. T retains its ſound before ie, if there is not a *Vowel* following é, in the ſame word as *amitié.*

X betwixt two *Vowels,* is ſounded as z, as *aux hommes,* ſay *oz ome,* three *Conſonants* joyned together, the *Conſonant* which is in the midle is cut off, as *temps,* time, ſay *tems, Champs* Fields, Countrey, ſay *chams,* except *emprunter* to borrow, who loſes not its p, and *temporiſer* to differ.

Of the Dipthongues.

They are eleven ai, ay, au, ao, ei, oeu, oi, oy, ou, ui, ue. Ai and Ay are Sounded in *French* as in the *Engliſh* word *Raign,* Aï, or other *Dipthongues* marqued with two points are not *Dipthongues,* but two Syllables, as *Naïf,* ſay *na-if.* Ai before two ll is almoſt put after, as *Canaille,* read *almoſt Canallie.* Au is Sound-

ed

ed as ow *Engliſh*, *Chapeau Hat*, read *Chapo.* Ei is Sounded as Ai in *Engliſh*, as *Peine* ſay *Paine*, *Labour* Eu before o as the *Engliſh* eu, *ſoeur* read *ſeur*, *Voeu* read *Veu.* Eu in the Simple Perfect *Tenſes* or Definite Perfect, and in the common Participles of *Verbs*, and their derived loſes its e, as *J'eus, I had* read *J'u*, eu ſay u.

Oi or Oy in the *Monoſyllables* are Sounded as they are written; as *moy, toy*, &c. except *froid, cold, foible weak*, read *fré, féble.*

Oi in the Imperfects of the *Verbs* is Sounded like ay in *Engliſh*, as *Je faiſois, ils faiſoient*, read *Je faiſais, i faiſait. paroitre, to appear*, and *connoitre, to know*, with their derived, read *Paraitre, connaitre.* In the Names of *Nations*, as *Anglois, François*, read *Anglais, Français*; except the proper Name *François, Francis, Liegois, Suedois, Danois, Artois, Vermandois, Dauphinois, Angoiſſe, Framboiſe, Ardoiſe.*

Ou is Sounded as the *Engliſh* oo in the word *good.*

Aou is Sounded like ou, as *Aouſt, Auguſt*, ſay *ou.*

Oei is Sounded like ei, as *Oeil* an *Eye* ſay *elie.*

Of the Apoſtrophe.

An *Apoſtrophe*, is a Sign of a *Vowel* left out by reaſon of another *Vowel* following.

a, e, i, Are cut off before another *Vowel* following.

a In the *Article* and *Pronoun la*, as *l'ame*; except the *Adverb* of place *là*, there, as, *êtes vous là* Eduard, *are you there* Edward.

a In the *Pronouns ma, ta, ſa*, before *amie, amour*, for a *ſweetheart*, are cut off, as *m'amie, m'amour, my little heart.*

E In the *Monosyllables*, as *l'homme, l'amour, qu'il m'apporte cela s'il veut, Let him bring me that if he will.* Except je after the *Verb*, as *ay je à boire, have I to drink.*

E In the *Polysyllables* only is cut off in Pronouncing, but not in Writing; they use the same, and very elegantly, when they do not pronounce *s* in the end of words of many Syllables, before another word which begin with a *Vowel*, or h *Liquid*.

I *Si* before *il* and *ils*, ask an *Apostrophe*, as S'il vous plait, *If you please.*

Of the Accents.

We have three *Accents*. 1. *Acute* or Sharp, by which é *Masculine* is marqued, as Bonté, *Goodness.*

2. *Grave* by which the *Adverbs* of place are noted for to be distinguished from *Articles* and *Conjunctions*, as où *where*, là *there*, and the *Partiele* à, that be distinguish'd from the third *Person* of the *Verb* a *has.*

3. *Circonflex*, or bowed, as bâtir *for* bastir, s being cut off.

Of the nine parts of Speech.

The *French* have nine parts of *Speech*, viz. The *Article*, the *Noun*, the *Pronoun*, the *Verb*, the *Participle* the *Adverb*, the *Conjunction*, the *Preposition*, the *Interjection*: Go back if you please and take away the *Interjection*, the *Preposition*, the *Conjunction* and the *Adverb*, you have four parts of *Speech* in your hands, and write them as you find them in the *Dictionary*; because they are Undeclinable, and do not govern any *Case*, that is the *Genitive* or *Dative* few excepted;

ted; and when they do, you must have recourse to the Table of *Articles* or *Cases*. Having those four Parts on hand, it remains only the *Participle*, the *Verb*, the *Pronoun*, the *Noun* and the *Article*; you have the *Verbs* and their *Participles* in several Tables, and you can find all the *Tenses* in a moment: Now the *Pronoun*, the *Noun* and the *Article* being tyed almost together, you have here a Table for the *Nouns* and *Pronouns*, let them be ten thousand, governed by their *Articles* or *Cases*; so that having any word in *English* to put in *French*, if it is a *Noun Appellative*, it must have some *Article* or *Case* before him, viz. *the*, *of the*, *to the*, which you have here in this Table, and having the signification of the *Article* in *French*, write down the *Noun* as you find it, because we have no *Terminations* at all in *French*, but 'tis only the *Article* that makes the distinction, as you do the same in *English* for your *Nouns* which have but one Termination, *as King*, *the King*, *of the King*, *to the King*; there is but *the*, *of the*, and *to*, which distinguish the *Cases*.

The first Table.

The *English* is turned in *French* By
- Le *for the* Appellat. Mascul.
- La *for the* Appellat. Femin.
- Les *for the* Plural *of both* Gend.

Of the
- Du *for the* Appellat. Mascul.
- De la *for the* Appellat. Fem.
- De l' *for all* Nouns *which begin with a* Vowel
- Des *for the* Plural *of both* Gender.

And for *some* in *English*.

Of

Of { De *for* proper Names / Des *for the* Plural. } And *Nouns* which signifie any part of a *thing*.

To the { Au *for the* Masc. Appellat. / A la *for the* Femin. Appellat. / A l' *for all* Nouns *which begin with a* Vowel. / Aux *for the* Plural *of both* Genders.

To { A *for the* proper Names. / Aux *for the* Plural.

From the and *From*, have the same signification as *Of the* and *Of*.

Nota.

An *Apellative Noun* is that which is not Christen'd, except Names of *Cities*, *Rivers*, *Kingdoms*, *Provinces* and *Months* which are proper Names. All the *Apellatives* beginning the Sentence, *take*, le, la, les according to their *Gender* and *Number*, tho it be not expressed in *English*, as *Men think* les hommes pensent. Le

The *Pronouns* absolute, which signifie by themselves without the *Verbs*, *take* le, la, les, and the rest, *as*, Si vous avez receu de l'argent de vôtre frere, J'en-ay aussi receu du mien: *If you have received some Money from your Brother, I have received also some from mine.* La

The *Infinitives* of *Verbs*, *take* le, when they become *Substantives*, as, *Meat and Drink keep Man alive*, Le manger & le boire conseruent l'Homme. Les

Du, Dela, Des — In parts of any thing which the *English* express by *some*, we use in *French* the *Article* du, dela, *and* des, according to their *Gender*, *as*, donnez moy du pain; des poires, *Give me some bread, some pears.*

After all Adverbs *of quantity, we use* de *before the* Substantive *following*; as, *much Money*, beaucoup d'argent.

De A *Noun* which signifies the manner, how any thing is done, *takes* de, tho in *English* by *with*; as, *I love you with all my heart*; Je vous aime de tout mon coeur: *He killed himself with his own Sword*, Il s'est tué de sa propre êpée.

De A *Noun* which signifies the Cause by which any thing is done, *takes* De, though in *English* expressed by *with*, as, *dead with hunger*, mort de faim.

De *After* rien pas *and* point *we use* de *before Substantives* and *Adjectives*; as, *nothing so Shamefull* rien de si honteux. Pas *or* point d'argent point de Suisse, *no Money no Switzer*. *Except* tout, *nothing at all*, rien du tout, *not at all*, point du tout.

De After the *Verbs* of *remembring, enjoying*; as, *remember me*, Souvenez vous de moy; *I enjoy your company*, Je jouis de vôtre compagnie.

De After any *Substantive* or *Adjective*, having the ſtrength of a *Subſtantive* before an *Infinitive Mood*, as, *'tis impoſſible to do that*, il eſt impoſſible de faire cela.

De Before the matter whereof any thing is made, as, *a Silver plate*, une aſſiete d'argent.

De After the reciprocal *Verbs*, ſe moquer, *to laugh*, ſe meffier, *to miſtruſt*, as, *he laughs at me*, il ſe moque de moy, *I miſtruſt him*, Je me deffie deluy.

De After thoſe *Verbs* which take in *Engliſh* with, *as* Orner, *to adorn*, enrichir *to enrich*, vetir, *to be cloathed*, couvrir *to cover*: *Adorned with pictures*, Orné de tableaux, *enriched with Gold*, enrichi d'or &c.

On in *Engliſh* is turned ſometimes by *De*, as, *on the other ſide.* de l'autre coté.

Of the Noun.

A *Noun* is a thing we ſee, feel and diſcourſe of, as Man, room, cold.

Nouns are *Subſtantives* and *Adjectives.*

The *Subſtantive* does not agree with the word *Thing.*

The *Adjective* does agree with this word *Thing.*

The *Adjectives* agree with the *Subſtantives* in the ſame *Gender*, *Number* and *Caſe*, as, *great Lady*,

grande dame. There are two *Genders*, *Maſculine* and *Feminine*; we have two *Numbers* *ſingular*, and *plural*. We have ſix *Caſes*, which are the ſame as the *Articles*, viz.

Nomi. and *Accu.*	le *the*	*Gen.* and *Abl.*	du *of the*
	la *the*		de la *of the*
	les *the*		de l' *of the*
			de *of*
			des *of*
Da.	au *to the*		
	à la *to the*		
	à l' *to the*		
	à *to*		
	aux *to*		

The *Adjective* is put commonly before its *Subſtantive*, except the *Adjectives* of colour, and Countrys, as *white Wine*, vin blanc; *the French Tongue*, la la langue Françoiſe.

Two *Subſtantives* being together, the ſecond is put in the *Genitive*, as, *the Kings Houſe*, la Maiſon du Roy, *or to ſay the Houſe of the King*: Except the names of months, as *the fifteenth of May*, le quinzieme May.

Nota.

The place or veſſel which ſerves for any thing, governs the ſame thing in the *Dative*, as, *Hay-market*, le marché au foin, *a muſtard barrel*, baril à moutarde, *a wind-mill*, moulin à vent, *a frying-pan*, paile à frire.

Of the Genders.

The *French* have two *Genders*, *Maſculine* and *Feminine*; when you compoſe to know the *Gender* of any word, look in the *Dictionary* in that part which begins by the *French*, and you will have the *Gender* M marques the *Maſculine*, and F the *Feminine*.

Names

Names of Gods, Men, Angels, Devils, and of Dignities and Offices belonging to Men as *Jupiter*, *Antoine*, *Gabriel*, Asmodeé, Empereur, Conseiller, Apotquaire, are of the *Masculine*.

	and these,	Except
1	*Of months*, Janvier, *January*.	1 *being compounded* as, la myaoust, *the midle of* August.
2	*Of Trees*, Chêneau, *a little Oake*. *Of Wind*, le nord, *the north*.	2 Palme, *Date-Tree*, Epine, *Thorn*, Vigne, *Vine*, Ronce, *Bramble*.
3	*Of Coins*, ecu *Crown*	3 Pistole, *Pistole*, Portugaise, *a Portugaise*, maille, *half-penny*, pite, *the same obole*.
4	*Of Cities*, Londres *London*.	4 These which come from the *Nouns Appellative*, *as*, la Rochelle, *from* Roche *a Rock*.
5	*Of Rivers*, le Rhein, *the Rhin*.	5 La Garonne la Tamise, la Seine, la Saone, l'Arar, la Meuse, la Mosele, L'oyse.

All *Verbs* and *Adjectives* taken *Substantively*, *as*, le long, *the length*, le manger *the meat*, le trop *too*, le dedans *the inward*, le dehors *the outward*.

These are *Masculines* ending in	Except
1 eau, Chapeau *Hat*, ay, Geay, *Jet*, eu, feu, *fire*; ou, trou, *an hole*.	1 Eau *water*, peau *skin*.

Oy

2	oy, Convoy, *a Convoy*; uy, ennuy, *grief*; b, plumb *lead*; c, ſac *bag*; d, acord *agreement*; é, congé *leave*.	2	Foy *Faith*, loy *law*, parroy *wall*.
3	age, voyage *Journey* ame, Epigramme, âme, blâme, *blame*: eme, *blaſpheme*; ême, batême.	3	Cage *Cage*, Image *Image*, rage *madneſs*, plage *a flat ſhoar*, page *a leaf*.
4	aume, heaume, *helmet*; ege, manege, *manage*.	4	Paume.
5	eige, pleige, *pledge*; iege, ſiege, *a ſeat*; iſme, ſophiſme.	5	Neige *Snow*.
	Maſculines end in		except
6	F. boeuf, *an Ox*; g. ſang, *blood*; h. Eſtomach.	6	Clef, *key*, ſoif, *thirſt*.
7	i. y. ſoucy, *care*; l. fil, *thread*.	7	mercy.
8	m. renom, *renown*.	8	faim *hunger*.
9	n. poinçon, *bedkin*; o. echo; p. camp.	9	main, *hand*, fin, *end*.
10	r. danger.	10	chair, *fleſh*, mer, *Sea*, cour, *court*, cuillier, *Spoon*, tour, *tower*.
11	s. repas.	11	brebis, fourmis, ſouris.
12	t. habit.	12	dent, *Jument*, mort, *nuit*, forét, *part*.

13 habit

13	u. fetu.	13 Vertu, *glu*, bru, *a Sons Wife*, tribu.
14	x. choix, *choice.*	14 chaux, *lime*, faulx, croix, *croſs*, paix, *peace*, queux, toux, *cough*, voix.
15	z. nez, noſe.	15 Viz *or* vis, *the vice, or Spindle.*

Thoſe in ade *are* Feminine, *as* promenade, *walk*, *thoſe in* té *that end in* tas *in* Latin, *and* tié, *and ſignifie, any quality, or affection, as* bonté, moitié, *half.*

	in	except
1	ce *apparence*, ie vie, *life*; ime *eſtime*; ête conquête; üe veüe, *ſight*; eſſe triſteſſe, *ſorrow*; eine peine;	1 *Silence.*
2	ume amertume: ure *nature.*	2 Rhûme *Cough.*
3	Eur chaleur, *heat*; *and when the word ſignifies ſome quality, quantity, or paſſion.*	3 Honneur, *cœur*; labeur, heur, *and its derived, as* bonheur, malheur.

Verbals *in* çon, ion, ſon, *as* rançon, affection, raiſon, moiſſon, *harveſt*; *Except* ſoupçon.

Of

Of the forming of Substantives *of the* Feminine Gender.

To *Substantives Masculine*, ending with a *Consonant*, we add e for the *Feminine Gender*, *as* Conseiller, *a Councellor*; *say* Conseillere.

My intent being to make you learn the *French* by rules, and in the mean time to use the *Dictionary*. If you take the trouble for a month or two, to look in the *Dictionary* for your words, you will have them in the *Masculine* and *Feminine*; and if the *Dictionary* does not shew you in that part which begins by the *English*, take the pains to search it in the part which begins by the *French*; and I engage you my word that it will be a great help to you for the remembrance of all your words.

Of the forming of Adjectives Feminine.

The same rule is to be observed for the *Feminine Adjective*,; as for the *Feminine Substantives*, only those ending in e take another e *as* aimè, *loved* aimée *for the* Feminine.

Nota.

Neuf *and* neuve, nouveau *and* nouvelle, *which signifie new in* English *are different in* French.

Neuf *and* neuve, *is for things that are made by the hand of those that follow mechanical Trades*; *as* habit neuf, *a new suit of Cloath*; Jupe neuve, *a new Petticoat.*

Nouveau

Nouveau *and* Nouvelle *for Liberal Arts*; *as*, Ton nouveau *a new Tune*, Livre nouveau, *a new Book*.

Of the Plural Number.

The *Nouns* which end in S or X in the *Singular* are the ſame in the *Plural*.

All the reſt take S or Z; *as* aimé, aimés, aimée, aimées; al, il, eau, el, eu, *are changed in* X, *as* animal animaux, travail travaux, Oiel yeux, vieil vieux. Genouil genoux verouil. *Bolt for door* Veroux.

Univerſel, *as an* Adjective *has* Univerſels, *as a* Subſtantive *has* Univerſaux.

S is only added in the *Plural to* Bocal *a Pot* Bocals, attirail, traine, mail, male, ſerail, naval, bal.

T is changed in S for the *Plural*; *as* tout, tous, enfant, enfans.

How to ſet the Subſtantives *with the* Adjectives.

The *Adjectives* which ſignifie *praiſe* or *blame*, *good* or *bad*, *quality* and *number*, are ſet before the *Subſtantives*; *as* laid Homme, *an ugly Man*, belle Femme, *a pretty Woman*; grand Vanteur, *a great Boaſter*; cent pieces, *hundred Pounds*: The *Adjectives* of *Nations*, *Colours*, and *Elemental* qualities; alſo the *Participles Paſſive* are ſet after the *Subſtantives*; *as* la langue Françoiſe, chapeau noir, *a Black Hat*; Tems froid, *cold Weather*; un homme connu, *a man known*.

Rules *of* Compariſon.

The Sign of compariſon is known by the *Adverb*,

plus, *more, and the Syllables* tres *and* fort, *most, and very*, are the signs of *Superlative*, as

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
bien,	mieux,	fort bien,
well.	*better.*	*very well.*

Meilleur *and* mieux, *which both signifie better; are different*, meilleur, *is only put when there is a comparison of two things, and with* Substantives, *but* mieux *is put only with* Verbs *without* Substantives, *and as an* Adverb.

Bien *is often a* Noun Substantive, *as* c'est un homme de bien, *'tis an honest Man*; il a du bien, *he is rich.*

Nota.

In the *Comparison*, we turn *than*, by *que*.

If *But* does not begin the sentence, it must be always turned by *que*, adding *ne* before the *Verb*, which preceds *But*.

Example.

Je fais mieux que vous,
I do better than you.
Nous ne faisons que commencer,
We do but begin.

Of the Numbers.

Un Deux Trois Quatre	Neuf Dix Onze Douze
One Two Three Four	*Nine Ten Eleven Twelve*
Cinq Six Sept Huit	Treize Quatorze Quinze
Five Six Seven Eight	*Thirteen Fourteen Fifteen*

Seize

Seize	Dixſept	Dixhuit	Quatrevingt
Sixteen	*Seventeen*	*Eighteen*	*Fourſcore*
Dixneuf	Vingt	Vint & un	Quatrevingt dix
Nineteen	*Twenty*	*Twenty one*	*Fourſcore and Ten*
Trente	Quarante		Cent Sixvingt
Thirty	*Forty*		*Hundred Sixſcore*
Cinquante	Soiſſante		Septvingt Huitvingt
Fifty	*Sixty*		*Sevenſcore Eightſcore*
Soiſſante & Dix			Mil
Threeſcore and Ten			*a Thouſand.*

Couple *and* paire *are different, that* couple *is put with things not always joyned, as* couple d'oeufs, *a couple of Eggs*; paire *is for equal things uſually joyned, as* une paire de Souliers, *a pair of Shoes.*

Of the Pronouns.

A *Pronoun* is a part of Speech much like to a *Noun*, or put inſtead of a *Noun*, as when you ſay, *is your Brother come?* vôtre frere eſt il venu? *you do not repeat, yes my Brother is come. but you ſay yes he is come*, ouy il eſt venu, *then* il *is a* Pronoun, *put inſtead of* frere.

The *Pronouns* are not declined after any other manner than the *Nouns*; but there is ſomething to be obſerved, the *Pronouns* perſonal ſignifie really the perſon; and are thus.

Singular.

Nom.	Je,	tu,	il,	elle,
	I,	*thou.*	*he and it.*	*ſhe and it.*

Dat.	me,	te	luy	
	to me.	*to thee.*	*to him and to her.*	*to it*
		ſe.	*to himſelf, to her ſelf, to it ſelf.*	

Accu.	me,	te,	le,	la,
	me.	*thee.*	*him and it.*	*her and it.*
			ſe, *himſelf, her ſelf, it ſelf.*	

Plural.

Nom.	nous,	vous,	ils *and* elles,	
	we,	*ye.*	*they.*	

Dat.	nous	vous	leur	ſe
	to us.	*to you.*	*to them.*	*to themſelves.*

Acc.	nous	vous	les	ſe
	us.	*you.*	*them.*	*themſelves.*

All theſe *Pronouns* are put before the *Verbs*, except when there is a command or *Imperative* without a *Negative*; when there is a queſtion or repetition they are put before the *Verb*.

Example.

Verb { il m'a donné,
he has given me.

Impe. { donnez le moy,
give it me.

Negat. { ne me le donnez pas,
do not give it me.

It,

It, is ſometimes *Maſculine*, ſometimes *Feminine*, it being put for all *Subſtatives*, except Man and Woman; it follows both *Gender* of *Subſtantives*, tho' it be expreſſed in *Engliſh* by *It*.

Of the Pronouns *Perſonal abſolute.*

The *Pronouns* abſolue, are thoſe which are put abſolutely, and without *Verbs*; and are thus declined.

	Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	moy, *I.*	*Nom.*	nous, *we.*	
Acc.	toy, *thou.*	*Acc.*	vous, *you.*	
Gen.	luy, *him, it.*	*Gen.*	eux, *they.*	
Ab.	elle, *her, it.*	*Ab.*	elles, *they.*	
De		*De*		
Dative à	ſoy.	*Dative à.*	ſe, *themſelv.*	

Example

à qui l'avez vous donné?
whom have you given it to?

à luy	à elle
to him.	*to her.*
à eux	à elles
to them.	*to them.*

Of the Pronouns *Demonſtrative*

They ſhew the thing, and are *Adjectives.*

Sing. Maſ. Ce, *this or that*, takes t before a *Vowel* following.

Sing. feminine, cette, *this or that.*

Plural both *Gen.* Ces, *theſe or thoſe.*

Nota,

Nota.

We put *Cecy* disjoyned, that is, *Ce*, before the *Noun*, and *cy* after to denote the thing nearer, *as* Ce livre cy, *this Book*.

Sing. Celuy *and* celle, *he and she*, ask a *Relative* after them, *as* celuy ou celle qui veut, *he or she that will.*

Plural { Ceux, *those.*
{ Celles, *those.*

Celuycy, cetuycy, cellecy, cettecy } *this.* *denotes the thing near.* Celuy la cettuy la / celle la } *that* *denotes the thing more far.*

Nota.

That is sometimes a *Pronoun* demonstrative, having no *Plural* and belongs to the *Masculine Gender*, *it signifies* Cela, ce, *It* is almost the same; *signifies* ce, *as* C'est moy, *'tis I.*

That is sometimes a *Conjunction*, and *signifies* qne, it tyes two *Verbs* together, *as* Je croy que j'iray, *I believe that I shall go.*

Nota.

Tho they do not express *That* in *English* between two *Verbs*, yet it must be expressed in *French* always.

That is sometimes a *Relative*, and signifies the same as *who* and *which*, qui, *for the* Nominative Singular *and* Plural *of both* Gender, *and* que *for the* Accusative *of both* Gender *and* Number.

Ex-

Example.

Cette femme qui vint hier, & que vous vites.
That woman that came yesterday, and that you saw.

Of the Pronouns Poſſeſſive.

Theſe ſhew the Poſſeſſion and are *Adjectives.*

Singular *Maſcul.*		Singular *Femin.*	
mon	*my*	ma	*my*
ton	*thee*	ta	*thee*
ſon	*his, her, its.*	ſa	*his, her, its.*

They follow the *Gender* of their *Subſtantives.*

Plural of both *Gender.*

mes	*my*
tes	*thee*
ſes	*his, her, its.*
nos	*our*
vos	*your*
leur *and* leurs	*their.*

Note.

The mon, ton, ſon, *be Pronouns Maſculine*, yet they are put with theſe *Feminine Nouns* which begin with a *Vowel*, *as* mon êpée, *my Sword*, mon ame, *my Soul*, mon avarice, *my Covetouſneſs.*

The Pronouns Abſolute Poſſeſſive.

	Maſculine.		*Feminine.*	
Nom. Acc.	le mien	*mine*	la mienne	*mine*
Gen. Abl.	du tien	*of thine*	dela tienne	*of thine*
Dat.	au ſien,	*to his, her, its.*	à la ſienne	*to his, her, its.*

Maſcul.

Masculin.	*Feminine.*
Nom. Ac. le notre *our*	la notre *our*
Gen. Abl. du vôtre *of your*	de la vôtre *of your*
Dative au leur *to their*	à la leur *to their.*

Masculin. Plural	*Feminine.*
Nom. Acc. les miens	les miennes *mines*
Gen. Abl. des tiens	des tiennes *of thines*
Dative aux siens.	aux siennes *to his, her, its.*

Plural of both *Gender.*

Nom. Acc. les nôtres, les vôtres, les leurs.
Genit. Abl. des nôtres, des vôtres, des leurs.
Dative aux nôtres, aux vôtres, aux leurs.

These *Absolute Possessive Pronouns* are put without any *Substantive*, tho it be understood, *as* ma bague est meilleure que la vôtre, *my Ring is better than your, Understand Ring.*

Of the Pronouns Relative.

These have relation to the thing spoken before.

Singular *Masculin.*	Singular *Femin.*
lequel *the which.*	laquelle *the which.*
Plural *Masculin.*	Plural *Femin.*
lêquels *the which.*	lêquelles *the which.*

Singular *and* Plural, Masculine *and* Feminine.

qui *who, that, which.*
de qui *of whom, of which.*
à qui *to whom, to which.*
que *whom, that, which.*

Ex.

Example.

cette Femme qui eſt venũe.
That woman which came.
ce vice qne vous haïſſez.
That vice which you hate.

Singular *and* Plural.
quoy *what.*
de quoy *of what.*
à quoy *to what.*

Nota.

What *quoy* is ſometimes a *Pronoun Relative Abſolute* undeclinable, and 'tis put only when we queſtion it ſignifies *quoy*; *as*, J'ay queque choſe à vous dire, *I have ſomething to tell you*; we anſwer, *what?* quoy ?

What *que* is undeclinable and with a queſtion, but it is not abſolutely put, and requires a *Verb after*, que faites vous ? *what do you do?*

Sing. *Maſcul.*
Quel *What.*
Plural *Maſcul.*
Quels *What.*

Sing. *Femin.*
Quelle *What.*
Plural *Femin.*
Quelles *What.*

Sing. *Maſcul.*
Quêqu'un *ſome body.*
Plural *Maſcul.*
Quêques uns *ſome.*

Maſcul. Femin.
Chaque *each.*
Maſcul. Femin.
Chacun, chacune *each one*

Mascul.		*Feminine.*
Quiconque / Quelconque	*Whosoever*	Quelleconque,

pas un / pas une	*not one*	*Masc.* autre, *other,*	and *Fem. Masc.* autres. *others.*	tel / tels	*such*	*Fem.* telles. / telles.

plusieurs, *many.* personne, *no body.*

Nota.

That *Personnes* is taken sometimes and very elegantly to express Men and Women, or People; 'tis as well taken in the *Singular* as in the *Plural*, as

She is a Lady of great Quality.
C'est une Personne de grand Qualité.
There was yesterday great many People of Quality.
Il y avoit hier beaucoup de Personnes de Qualité.

Sing *Mascul.*	Sing. *Femin.*
tout *all.*	toutte
Plural	*Plural.* *all.*
tous *all.*	touttes

Dont *is put instead of* Duquel, de laquelle, dequels *and* dequelles: *of whom, of which, from whom, from which, and wherefore:*

Y is a *Relative* undeclinable, and has reference to the Subject, be it of Place, Knowledge, or Business, and seems to be in the *Dative*; 'tis put always before the *Verbs*, as

avez

avez vous eté là.
have you been there.
ouy j'y ay eté.
yes I have been, understand there.
ſongez y.
think on it.
Je n'y ſuis pas obligé.
I am not obliged to it.

Of the Relative En.

En has a certain *Relative* reference to the Perſon and Subject, and 'tis put always before the *Verbs*; *it ſignifies*, de luy, d'elle, de cela, deux, d'elles; *of him, of her, of it, or that, of them, from him, from her, from it, or that*, and *therein, as*

qu'avez vous receu de cette Dame.
What have you received of that Lady.
J'en ay receu dix pieces.
I have received ten Pounds of her.
Qu'en penſez vous.
What do you think of it.

Sometimes to the Place; as,

Venez vous de Londres.
Do you come from London.
Ouy j'en viens.
Yes, I come from thence.

Sometimes to a part of ſomething; as,

Avez vous de l'argent.
Have you ſome Money.
Ouy j'en ay.
Yes I, have ſome.
Il y en a.
There are ſome.

En is put ſometimes inſtead of *Like*; *as*,

Je vis en Prince,
I live like a Prince,
Il boit en Suiſſe,
He drinks like a Swetzer.

En is put elegantly with the *Verb* Aller *and* revenir, when we make theſe two *Verbs* and ſome others reciprocal *Verbs*; *as* s'en aller, *to go away*, s'en venir, *to come away*, s'enfuir, *to run away*.

Il is put for *It* in the *Verbs Active Impersonal*; *as*,

If faut, *it muſt*,
Il pleut, *it rains*.

On is put for *It* before the *Paſſive Verbs*; *as*

On dit, *'tis ſaid*,

On is alſo put for *They*, when *They* is not *Relative* to any *Subſtantive* before: *as*,

J'ay été chez vous & on m'a dit,
I have been at your Houſe and they told me.

A *Verb* is a part of *Speech*, which ſignifies an *Action*, *Suffering* or *Beeing*, with circumſtances of *Tenſes*, the *Preſent*, *Paſt* and *Future*.

Signifies { An *Action*, as, *I Sing*, Je chante, *the* Verb *is* Active.
A *Suffering*, as, *I am loved*, Je ſuis aimé, *the* Verb *is* Paſſive.
A *Beeing*, as, *I am*, Je ſuis, *the* Verb *is* Subſt.

When we ſay an *Action*, we do not underſtand only the outward and exteriour Actions of the Body

Body, but we ſay alſo thoſe inward and interiour Actions of the Spirit which make all the *Verbs* to be *Actives*, *as*, je deſire cela, *I deſire that.*

J'ay envie d'aller, *I have a mind to go.*

Suffering and *Beeing*, do not differ more in *French*, than the *Paſſive* and *Subſtantive Verbs* do, which do agree ſo well, that the *Paſſive* cannot be a *Paſſive* without the *Verb Subſtantive*.

The *Paſſive Verb* in the *French*, is the *Participle* common of any *Active Verb*, which being joyned with the *Verb Subſtantive*, *I am*, Je ſuis, *makes all the* Paſſive Verbs, *as*,

Je ſuis aimé, *I am loved.*

And becauſe the *Verb* Avoir, *to have*; tho it be *Active* takes another quality to be an *Auxiliary* or helping *Verb*, when 'tis joyned with the *Participle* common of any *Verb*, and makes all the compounded *Tenſes* of the ſame *Active*: I thought very fit to ſet thoſe two *Verbs* here to be learn'd by heart.

Infinitive.
Avoir,
to have.

The Indicative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. j'ay, *I have.*
tuas, *thou haſt.*
il a, *he has.*

Plu. nous avons, *we have*
vous avez, *ye have*
ils ont, *they have.*

This *Verb* is taken in *Engliſh* with another ſignification than in *Freneh*, ſometimes it ſignifies the ſame, as *I deſire*, Je deſire, *as* Je deſire que vous faſſiez cela, *I will have you do that.*

The

The Preter-imperfect.

J'avois, *I had.*
tuavois, *thou hadst.*
il avoit, *he had.*
nous avions, *we had.*
vous aviez, *ye had.*
ils avoient, *they had.*

Say is avait *and thus the rest.*

The perfect Definite.

J'eu, *I had.*
tu eus, *thou hadst.*
il eut, *he had.*
nous eûmes, *we had.*
vous eûtes, *ye had.*
ils eurent, *they had.*

The perfect Indefinite.

J'ay eu, *I have had.*
tuas eu, *thou hast had.*
ila eu, *he has had.* (*had.*
nous avons eu *we have*
vous avez eu, *ye have had.*
ilsont eu, *they have had.*

The Plu-perfect.

J'avois eu, *I had had.*
tuavois eu, *thou hast had.*
ilavoit eu, *he had had.*
nous avions eu, *we had had*
vous aviez eu, *ye had had.*
ils avoient eu, *they had had*

Note,

L in, *ils*, is cut off, *as*, ilsont, *say* is ont.

Oi in the *Verbs*, is sounded *as* ai in the word raign, *as* j'avois, *say* j'avais.

En in the third *plural* person of *Verbs*, is always cut off, *as* ils avoient, *say* is avait.

The Future.

J'auray, *I shall or will have*
tu auras, *thou shalt have.*
il aura, *he shall have.*
nous aurons, *we shall have.*
vous aurez, *ye shall have.*
ils auront, *they will have.*

The Imperative Mood the present Tense.

Que j'aye, *let me have.*
aye, *have thou.*
qu'il ait, *let him have.*
ayons, *let us have.*
ayez, *have ye.*
qu'ils ayent, *let them have.*

The Optative Mood, the present Tense.

Dieu vueille, *God grant*
que j'aye, *I may have.*
tu ayes, *thou mayst have.*
il ayt, *he may have.*
nous ayons, *we may have.*
vous ayez, *ye may have.*
ils ayent, *they may have.*

The 1 Imperfect.

J'aurois, *I should have.*
tu aurois, *thou shouldst have.*
il aurois, *he should have.*
nous aurions, *we should have.*
vous auriez, *ye should have.*
ils auroient, *they should have.*

The 2 Imperfect.

Dieu veille, [illegible]*rant*
que j'eusse, *I might have*
tu eusses, *thou mightst have*
il eût, *he might have*
nous eussions, *we might have*
vous eussiez, *ye might have*
ils eussent, *they might have*

The Preter-perfect.

Que j'aye eu, *I may have had*
tu ayes eu, *thou mayst have had*
il ait eu, *he may have had*
nous ayons eu, *we may have had*
vous ayez eu, *ye may have had*
ils ayent eu, *they may have had*

The

The Plu-perfect

Quand j'aurois eu *when I should have had*
tu aurois eu, *thou shouldst have had*
il auroit eu, *he should have had*
nous aurions eu, *we should have had*
vous auriez eu, *ye should have had*
ils auroient eu, *they should have had*

Plu-perfect 2.

Plut a Dieu, *would to God*
que j'euſſe eu,
tu euſſe eu,
il eût eu,
nous euſſions eu,
vous euſſiez eu,
ils euſſent eu,
} *I might have had*

Future.

Quand j'auray eu,
when I have had
tu auras eu,
il aura eu,
nous aurons eu,
vous aurez eu,
ils auront eu,

The Infinitive Mood.

Avoir, *to have*
Participle, ayant, *having*
Participle common { eu, *had*

Ger. { d'avoir *of having*
à avoir *in having*
pour avoir *for having*
ſans avoir *without*

Of the Verb Subſtantive Auxiliary or helping

être, *to be*

This *Verb* helps all the *Paſſives* in all their *Moods* and *Tenſes*, all the Reciprocal and Neutral *Verbs* in their compounded *Tenſes*.

The Indicative Mood

Preſent Tenſe

Je ſuis. *I am*
tu és, *thou art*
il eſt, *he is*
as eat
nous ſommes, *we are*
vous êtes, *ye are*
ils ſont, *they are*

The

The Imperfect.

J'étois, *I was*
tu étois, *thou waſt*
il étoit, *he was*
nous étions, *we were*
vous étiez, *ye were*
ils étoient, *they were*

The Perfect Definite.

Je fus, *I was*
tu fus, *thou waſt*
il fut, *he was*
nous fûmes, *we were*
vous fûtes, *ye were*
ils furent, *they were.*

The perfect Indefinite.

J'ay été, *I have been*
tuas été, *thou haſt been*
ila été, *he has been*
nous avons été, *we have been*
vous aves été, *ye have been*
ils ont été, *they have been*

The Plu-perfect.

J'avois été, *I had been*
tu avois été, *thou haſt been*
il

Nota.

This *Verb* is taken after ſeveral manners.

1. Naturally when it ſignifies an *exiſtence local* or a quality of any ſubject; *as* Jean eſt ſage, il eſt prudent, il eſt à *Londres*, John *is a wiſe man, he is prudent, he's at* London.

2. It is taken in the third perſon, both *Singular* and *Plural*, with the *Pronoun Demonſtrative* Ce, before an *Article* of unity following, with *Nouns Subſtantives*, *Pronouns*, and *Prepoſitions*, *as* C'eſt un brave homme, *he is a brave man.* Ce ſont de plaiſantes gens, *they are a pleaſant people*; c'eſt moy, *it is I*; ce ſont les nôtres, *they are ours*, c'eſt pour moy, *'tis for me.*

Except

Heure, *a Clock*; tems *time*, and ſome like

which ask *il* before the *Verb*, *as* il eſt tems, *'tis time*, il eſt trois heures, *'tis three a clock*.

3. 'Tis uſed with the *Impersonal Verb*, il y a, *there is*, in all its *Tenses* as you will find in the end of this *Verb*.

4. With the *Impersonal Verb*, il fait, *it is, to expreſs the conſtitution of a place or weather*.

5. At laſt it is uſed elegantly in the *Preterits*, inſtead of *aller*, *as* J'ay eté ce matin à l'Egliſe, *I went to Church this morning*.

il avoit êté, *he had been*
nous avions êté, *we had been*
vous aviez êté, *ye had been*
ils avoient êté, *they had been*

The Fnture.

Je ſeray, *I will or ſhall be*
tu ſeras, *thou wilt be*
il ſera, *he ſhall be*
nous ſerons, *we ſhall be*
vous ſerez, *ye ſhall be*
ils ſeront *they ſhall be*.

The Imperative Mood.

Que je ſois, *let me be*
ſois, *be thou*
qu'il ſoit, *let him be*
ſoyons, *let us be*
ſoyez, *be ye*
qu'ils ſoyent, *let them be*.

The Optative Mood.

Dieu vüeille, *God grant*
que je ſois, *I may be*
tu ſoïs, *thou mayſt be*
il ſoit, *he may be*,
nous ſoyons, *we may be*
vous ſoyez, *ye may be*
ils ſoyent, *they may be*.

The

The 1. Imperfect.

Je ſerois,	*I ſhould be*
tu ſerois,	*thou ſhouldſt be*
il ſeroit,	*he ſhould be*
nous ſerions,	*we ſhould be*
vous ſeriez,	*ye ſhould be*
ils ſeroient,	*they ſhould be.*

The 2. Imperfect.

	Je fuſſe,		*I were*
	tu fuſſes,		*thou wert*
que	il fût,	*that*	*he were*
	nous fuſſions,		*we were*
	vous fuſſiez,		*ye were*
	ilsfuſſent,		*they were.*

The Perfect.

	J'aye été,		*I have been*
	tu ayes été,		*thou haſt been*
que	il ait été,	*that*	*he has been*
	nous ayons été,		*we have been*
	vous ayez été,		*ye have been*
	ils ayent été,		*they have been.*

The 1. Plu-perfect.

	J'aurois été		*I ſhould have beeen*
	tu aurois été,		*thou ſhouldſt have*
quand	il auroit été,	*when*	*he ſhould have been*
	nous aurions été,		*we ſhould have been*
	vous auriez été,		*ye ſhould have been*
	ils auroient été,		*they ſhould have been.*

The 2. Plu-perfect.

	Jeuſſe été,		*I ſhould have been*
	tu euſſes été,		*thou ſhoul'ſt have bee*
que	il eut été,	*that*	*he ſhonld have been*
	nous euſſions été,		*we ſhould have been*
	vous euſſiez été,		*ye ſhould have been*
	ils euſſent été,		*they ſhould have bee*

The Future.

	J'auray été,		*I have been*
	tu auras été,		*thou haſt been*
Quand	il aura été,	*when*	*he has been*
	nous aurons été,		*we have been*
	vous aurez été,		*ye have been*
	ils auront été,		*they have been.*

The Infinitive.

ètre, *to be*
avoir été, *to have been*
Participle, ètant, *being*,
Participle *com.* été *been*

Ger. { d'etre, *of*
à ètre, *in* bein
pour ètre, *for*
ſans ètre, *without*

The Imperſonal.

Il y a, { *there is*, *there are.*

The Definite.

Il yeut { *there was*, *there were.*

The Indefinite:

Il y a eu { *there has been*, *there have bee*

The Imperfect.

Il y avoit { *there was*, *there were.*

The Plu-Perfect.

il y avoit eu, *there had been*

The

The Future.

Il y aura { *there will,* / *there shall be.*

Imperative *Mood.*

Q'u'il y ait, *let there be.*

Optative *Mood.*

Qu'l y ait, *there may be.*

The first Imperfect.

Il y auroit, *there should be.*

The second Imperfect.

Qu'l y eut, *that there were*

The Perfect.

Quoy qu'il { *tho there has been,* / y ait eu. { *tho there have been.*

The first Plu-perfect.

Quand il y auroit eu,
when there should have been

The second Plu-perfect.

Qu'il y eut eu,
That there should have been
Quand il y aura eu,
When there have been.

The Infinitive *Mood.*

y Avoir, *there be.*
y Avoir eu, *there have been*
y Ayant, *there being.*
y Ayant eu, *there having* [*been.*
pour y avoir eu, *for there* [*having been.*

The Impersonal *Verb.*

Il fait, *it is.*

This *Verb* is put when we speak of the constitution of any Place or Weather; *as,*

Il fait clair icy,
'Tis light here.
Il fait chaud,
It is hot.
Il fait beau se promener,
'Tis very fair to walk.
Il fait meilleur vivre a Nottingham quà Londres
One can live better at Nottingham *than at* Lon.

Indicative.

If fait, *it is.*
Il faisoit, *it was*
Il fit, *it was.*
Il a fait, *it has been.*
Il avoit fait, *it had been.*
Il fera, *it will or shall be.*

Imperative.

Qu'il fasse, *let it be.*

Optative.

Dieu vüeille, *God grant.*
Qu'il fasse, *it may be:*
Il feroit, *it should be.*
Qu'il fit, *that it should be.*
Quoy qu'il ait fait,
Tho it have been.

Quand

having been

Quand il aura fait,
When it ſhall have been.

Infinitive.

Faire, *to be.*
Avoir fait, *to have been.*
Faiſant, *beeing.*
Pour faire, *for being.*
A faire, *in being.*
De faire, *of being.*

Of the two Negations *with the* Verbs.

Not, a *Negation* is turn'd always in *French* by *Ne* immediately before the *Verb*, and *pas* immediately after; and if it follows any *Subſtantive* after *pa* it muſt be put in the *G nitive* with the Article *D as*,

Je n'ay pas d'Argent,
I have no Money.

Not, joyned with a *Su ſtantive* without *Verbs* ſig nifies *Non*, and *Point*;

Point d'argent, point d Suiſſe,
No Money, no Swetzer

But *Non* is more uſed, an *non pas* when *not*, is abſo lute.

Of the Regular Verbs.

The *Verbs* follow always the number of the *Subſtantives* which rule them; as,

Men Give,
Les hommes donnent.

The *Infinitive Mood* forms all the *Tenſes* of the *Verbs*; and therefore it is only found in the *Dictionary* with this token, *To*, before it.

We have all our *Infinitives* ending in *er*, *ir*, *oir*, *re*, and thence we form four *Conjugations* of all our *Regular Verbs*, which agree all one with the other according to its *Conjugation*.

The

The *First Conjugation*,	ends in	*er.*
The *Second Conjugation*,		*ir.*
The *Third Conjugation*,		*oir.*
The *Fourth Conjugation*,		*re.*

As ſoon as you have found the *infinitive* of any *Verb* you want, and its termination; ſee the Table of the Irregular *Verbs*, if it be one of them, you will find it all conjugated. or elſe it muſt be one of the Regular *Verbs*, then look in the Tables appointed for any one of the four *Conjugations*; and you will remarque that *er*, which is the *Infinitive* of the firſt *Conjugation* is changed in *e*, in the *Indicative preſent Tenſe*; in *ois* in the *Imperfect*, and thus the reſt, with all their perſons, both *ſingular* and *plural*.

As by example.

You have this *Engliſh* word to turn in *French*.

You ſhall fall

Look in the *Dictionary* for *fall*, and you will find to Fall, *Tomber*, then write in your Paper all the letters of *Tomber*, except the three laſt, that is *ber*, look in the Table of the firſt *Conjugation*, all the *Infinitives* which are all ſet with an Alphabetical order. and pick upon *Ber*, which is the *Infinitive* in the rank, croſs ſtteight till you come to that token, *Will* or *Shall*, and you ſhall find *Beray*, which is the firſt perſon of the *Singular*; read a little farther, and you have *he*, *il*, *bera*, joyn then *bera* with *tom*, it will be *tombera*, and *il* for *he*, *makes* il tombera, *he ſhall fall*.

Of

Of the Order of the Conſtruction.

1

The *Noun* or *Pronoun* perſonal in the *Nominative*, *as* Je, *I*; tu, *thou*; il, *he*; nous, *we*: vous, *ye*; Jean, *John*, le Roy, *the King*; la vertu, *vertu*, &c.

2

The firſt part of *Negation*, when the Speech is *Negative*, *as* ne.

3.

The *Pronoun* perſonal in the *Dative*, or *Accuſative*, *as* me, te, luy, nous.

4

The *Pronoun* of Relation, as *en*.

5

The *Verb* perſonal, and *finite*, *as* parle, aime, avois.

6

The other part of the *Negation*, when the other has been put, *as* pas, point, rien, jamais.

7

The *Adverb*, *as* Toûiours, Beaucoup.

8

The *Participle common* in compounded *Tenſes*, when the *Auxiliary Verb* is put before, *as* parlé, *ſpoken*; aimé, *loved*; or elſe the *infinitive Mood* govern'd by a *Verb* before.

9

The *Caſe* govern'd by the *Verb*.

10

The *Prepoſition*, and its caſe or ſubject.

Example.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Je ne luy en pouvois pas encor ecrire les nou-
10
velles

10

velles ſans pleurer.

I could not yet write to him the news of it without weeping.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Je ne vous en avois pas encor enſeigné la methode,

I did not teach you yet the method of it:

Except 1

When there is a queſtion, *as* ne mentez vous pas *do not you lie?*

2

When there is a repetition, *as* dit il, *ſays he*; dis-je, *ſay I.*

3

When theſe *Adverbs* meet, auſſi, *alſo*; bien, *well*; peut etre, *perhaps*; à peine, *ſcarcely.*

Nota

That this order is not loſt by want of any of theſe parts of Speech, ſo that when the Speech is not *Negative*, and there is not *Negation*, the *Nominative* takes the *firſt* place, the *Pronoun perſonal* the *ſecond*, the *Relative* the *third*, and ſo conſequently; which alſo be underſtood of all the reſt.

A Table of the Irregular Verbs, *and their derived according to the Alphabetical order; the number ſhews the leaf where they are to be found in the* Grammar, *and they are Conjugated all along by their* Moods *and* Tenſes.

The firſt Conjugation in ER.

Aller, *to go.* 77
Dégeler, *to thaw.*
Géler, *to freeze.*
Grèler, *to hail.* 78
Neiger, *to ſnow.*
Tonner, *to thunder.*
Venter, *the winds to blow.*

in IR.

Acquerir, *to acquire.* 81
Aſſaillir, *to aſſault.* 83.
Boüillir, *to boil.* 86
Courir, *to run.* 89
Couvrir, *to cover.* 91
Cueillir, *to gather.* 93
Dormir, *to ſleep.* 97
S'endormir, *to be ſleepy* 97
Fuir, *to flie.* 98
Geſir, *to lie down.* 98
Iſſir, *to iſſue.* 99
Mentir, *to lie.* 99
Mourir, *to die.* 100
Oüir, *to hear.* 101
Ouvrir, *to open.* 113
Offrir, *to offer,* 102
Partir, *to go away.* 103
Se repentir, *to repent.* 103
Sentir, *to ſmell.* 105
Conſentir, *to conſent.*
Se reſſentir, *to taſt fully* 105
Servir, *to ſerve.* 106
Tenir, *to hold.* 107
Venir, *to come.* 108
Advenir, *to become.*
Survenir, *to hapen or believe.*
Vetir, *to wear.* 109

Sortir to go out 106

The 3d. Conjugation in OIR.

S'Asseoir, *to sit.* 109
Falloir, *to be needful.* 111
Mouvoir, *to move.* 112
Pleuvoir, *to rain.* 112
Pouvoir, *to be able.* 112
Sçavoir, *to know.* 113
Valoir, *to be worth.* 114
Prevaloir, *to prevail.* 114
Voir, *to see.* 114
Prevoir, *to foresee.* 114
Revoir, *to see again.* 114
Pourvoir, *to provide.* 114
Vouloir, *to be willing.* 115
Condouloir, *to borrow.* 115

The fourth Conjugation in RE.

Absoudre, *to absolve.* 116
Resoudre, *to resolve.* 116
Boire, *to drink.* 116
circoncire *to circumcise* 117
Conclure, *to conclude.* 118
Conduire, *to conduct.* 119

èconduire, *and the rest In* üire.

Confire, *to confect.* 119.
Connoître, *to know.* } 120
Paroître, *to appear.* }
Coudre, *to sow.* 121
Croire, *to believe.* 121
Cuire, *to bake.* 122
Dire, *to say.* 123
Ecrire, *to write.* 123
Faire, *to do.* 124
Lire, *to read.* 125
Mordre, *to bite.* 125
Moudre, *to grind.* 126
Naître, *to be born.* 127
Perdre, *to lose.* 128
Plaire, *to please.* 128
Plaire, *to be pleased.* 128
Prendre, *to take* 131
Repondre, *to answer.* 131
Rire, *to laugh.* 132
Suffire, *to suffice.* 133
Suivre, *to follow.* 133
Taire, *to conceal.* 134
Convaincre, *to convince.* 135
Vivre, *to live.* 136

Of the first *Conjugation* of the *Regular Verbs*,

To Infinitive	I Indicative,	did Imperfect,	did, or ed Definite,	Will, Future,	Let, Imperative,
to Be,	*I thou he.* je tu il, Be, bes, be,	*I thou he.* je tu il, Bois, is, boit,	*I thou he,* je tu il, Bay, bas, ba,	*I thou he,* je tu il, Be, be, be, ray, ras, ra,	*let me, thou, him.* que je, q'uil Be, be, be.
	We, ye, they, Nous, vous, ils, Bons, bez, bent	*We, ye, they* nous, vous, ils Bions, iez, boient,	*We, ye, they* nous, vous, ils Bames, bâ-bestes, rent,	*We, ye, they* nous, vous, ils, Berons, be-berez, ront,	*let us, ye, let th* qu'ils Bons, bez, bent

cer	ce	çois	çay	ceray	ce
der	de	dois	day	deray	de
eer	ee	eois	eay	eeray	ee
fer	fe	fois	fay	feray	fe
ger	ge	gois	gay	geray	ge
her	he	hois	hay	heray	he
ier	ie	iois	iay	ieray	ie
ler	le	lois	lay	leray	le
mer	me	mois	may	meray	me
ner	ne	nois	nay	neray	ne
per	pe	pois	pay	peray	pe
quer	que	quois	quay	queray	que
rer	re	rois	ray	reray	re
ſer	ſe	ſois	ſay	ſeray	ſe
ter	te	tois	tay	teray	te
ver	ve	vois	vay	veray	ve
uer	ue	uois	uay	ueray	ue
xer	xe	xois	xay	xeray	xe
zer	ze	zois	zay	zeray	ze

In this Alphabetical order, the *Infinitive's* three laſt Letters are in *Ber, cer, der, fer, ger,* or any other. I have ſetled all the *Moods, Tenſes, Pronouns,* and *Perſons,* both Singular and Plural in Columns, with *Ber,* which being the firſt Letter of the *Alphabet,* it muſt direct the others, Theſe *Tokens* I put over all the *Moods* and *Tenſes,* are thoſe the *Engliſh* uſe in their *Verbs,* to diſtinguiſh their *Moods* and *Tenſes* one from another.

The

The Infinitive *endeth in* Er.

May. Optative,	*Should or would,* Imperfect 1 and 2.	*eing,* Participle,	*ed,* Participle,	*eing,* Gerunds commom.
I, thou, he, je, tu, il,	*I, thou, he,* je, tu, il,			
Be, be, be,	Berois, berois, beroit,	Bant,	Bé	of de Ber in à for pour without sans
	Basse, basses, bât,			
We, ye, they,	*We, ye, they,*			
Nous, vous, ils,	Nous, vous, ils,			
Bons, bez, bent	Berions, beries, beroient.			
	Bassions, bassiez, bassent.			
ce	cerois	cant	cé	cer
de	derois	dant	dé	der
ee	eerois	eant	eé	eer
fe	ferois	fant	fé	fer
ge	gerois	geant	gé	ger
ie	ierois	iant	ié	ier
le	lerois	lant	lé	ler
me	merois	mant	mé	mer
ne	nerois	nant	nè	ner
pe	perois	pant	pé	per
que	querois	quant	qué	quer
re	rerois	rant	ré	rer
ſo	ſerois	ſant	ſé	ſer
te	terois	tant	ré	ter
ve	verois	vant	vé	ver
ue	uerois	uant	uè	uer
xe	xerois	xant	xé	xer
xe	zerois	zant	zé	zer

Of

Of the Second Conjugation.

To Infinitive	*I,* Indicative	*Did,* Imperfect	*Did or ed,* Perfect definite	*will,* Future	*Let,* Imperative
	I, thou, he,	*I, thou, he,*	*I, thou, he,*	*I, thou, he,*	*me,*
	je, tu, il,	je, tu, il,	je, tu, il,	je, tu, il,	Que je qu
Bir,	Bis, bis, bit,	Bif-bif-bif-fois, fois, foit,	Bis, bis, bit,	Bir-bir-bi-ay, as, ra,	Biſſe, bis, bi
	We, ye, they,	*We, ye, they,*	*We, ye, they,*	*We, ye, they,*	th
	Nous, vous, ils,	Nous, vous, ils,	Nous, vous, ils,	Nous, vous, ils,	qu
	Biſſons, biſ-biſ-ſez, ſent,	Biſſi-biſſi-biſ-ons, ez, ſoient,	Bimes, bites, bir-ent,	Birons, bi-bir-réz, ont,	Biſſons, biſ-bi-ſez, ſe
cir	cis	ciſſois	cis	ciray	ciſſe
dir	dis	diſſois	dis	diray	diſſe
eir	eis	eiſſois	eis	eiray	eiſſe
fir	fis	fiſſois	fis	firay	fiſſe
gir	gis	giſſois	gis	giray	giſſe
hir	his	hiſſois	his	hiray	hiſſe
lir	lis	liſſois	lis	liray	liſſe
mir	mis	miſſois	mis	miray	miſſe
nir	nis	niſſois	nis	niray	niſſe
pir	pis	piſſois	pis	piray	piſſe
quir	quis	quiſſois	quis	quiray	quiſſe
rir,	ris	riſſois	ris	riray	riſſe
ſir	ſis	ſiſſois	ſis	ſiray	ſiſſe
tir	tis	tiſſois	tis	tiray	tiſſe
uir	uis	uiſſois	uis	uiray	uiſſe
xir	xis	xiſſois	xis	xiray	xiſſe
zir	zis	ziſſois	zis	ziray	ziſſe

The

The *Infinitive* endeth in *Ir*,

May, Optative.	*should*, Imperfect. 1, 2.	*eing*, Participle,	*ed*, Participle, common.	*eing*, Gerunds. with Prepositions.
I, thou, he, je, tu, il, Biſſe, biſſes, biſſe,	*I, thou, he. je, tu, il.* Birois, rois, roit,	Biſſant	Bi	*of* de Bir *in* a *for* pour *without* ſans
We, ye, they Nous, vous, ils, Biſſions, iez, ent,	*we, ye, they, Nous, vous, ils,* Birions, riez, roient, Biſſions, ſiez, ſent,			
ciſſe	cirois	ciſſant	ci	cir
diſſe	dirois	diſſant	di	dir
eiſſe	eirois	eiſſant	ei	eir
Fiſſe	firois	fiſſant	fi	fir
giſſe	girois	giſſant	gi	gir
hiſſe	hirois	hiſſant	hi	hir
liſſe	lirois	liſſant	li	lir
miſſe	mirois	miſſant	mi	mir
niſſe	nirois	niſſant	ni	nir
piſſe	pirois	piſſant	pi	pir
quiſſe	quirois	quiſſant	qui	quir
riſſe	rirois	riſſant	ri	rir
ſiſſe,	ſirois	ſiſſant	ſi	ſir
tiſſe	tirois	tiſſant	ti	tir
viſſe	virois	viſſant	vi	vir
xiſſe	xirois	xiſſant	xi	xir
ziſſe	zirois	ziſſant	zi	zir

Of

To	*I,*	*Did,*	*did or ed,*	*Will,*	*Let,*
Infi.	Indicative,	Imperfect,	Perfect definite,	Future,	Imperative,
nitive	*I, thou, he,*	*I, thou, he,*	*I, thou, he,*	*I, thou, he,*	*me, him,*
	je, tu, il,	*je, tu, il,*	*je, tu, il,*	*je, tu, il,*	*que je, qu'il,*
evoir,	ois, ois, oit,	evois, evois, evoit,	eus, eus, eut,	evray, evras,, evra,	oive, ois, oive
	we, ye, they,	*we, ye, they,*	*we, ye, they,*	*we, ye, they,*	*them*
	Nous, vous, ils,	*Nous, vous, ils,*	*Nous, vous, ils,*	*Nous, vous, ils,*	*qu'ils*
	evons, evez	oi-evions, iez, voient,	eûmes, eû-eu-evrons,	vrez, vront,	evons, vez
		vent,	tes, renr,		oivent

Evoir *is changed in* ois,

We have few Verbs Regular *of this.*

cevoir	çois	cevois	ceus	cevray	çoive
devoir	dois	devois	deus	devray	doive

Of the fourth Conjugation.

To	*I,*	*Did,*	*Did or ed,*	*Will,*	*Let,*
Infi.	Indicative,	Imperfect.	Perfect definite,	Future,	Imperative,
nitive,	*I, thou, he,*	*I, thou, he,*	*I, thou, he,*	*I, thou, he,*	*me, him,*
	je, tu, il,	*je, tu, il,*	*je, tu, il,*	*je, tu, il,*	*qne je, qn 'il*
ain-	ains, ains, aint,	aig-aig-aig-	aig-aig-aig-	ain-ain-ain-	ain-ains, gne,
dre	nois, nois, noit,	nis, nis, nit,		dray, dras, dra,	
	we, ye, they,	*we, ye, they,*	*we, ye, they,*	*we, ye, they,*	*let us, them*
	Nous, vons, ils,	*Nous, vons, ils,*	*Nous, vons, ils,*	*Nous, vons, ils,*	*qn'ils*
aig-	aig-aig-aig-	aig aig-	gni-gni gni-	ain- ain- ain-	aig-nez,
nons,	nez, nent,	nions, niez, no-	mes, tes, rent.	drons, drez, dront,	nons,
		ient			

Under this Table are compriſed theſe following Verbs

Contraindre, *to conſtrain.*
Etraindre, *to wring.*
Craindre, *to fear.*
Joindre, *to joyn.*
Oindre, *to annoint.*
Eteindre, *to extinguiſh.*
Plaindre, *to plain.*
Se plaindre, *to complain of.*
Peindre, *to paint.*

May,	*Should or*	*Would*	*eing*	*ed*	*eing*
Optative	Imperf. 1.	Imperf 2.	Particip.	Particip.	Gerunds
I, thou, he,	*I thou he*	*I thou he*		Common	with their
je tu, il,	je tu il	je tu il			Prepositions
Oive, ves, ve,	evrois, ois, oit	eusse, ses eut,	evant,	eu	*of* de }
we ye, they,	*we, ye, they,*	*we, ye, they,*			*in à* } evois
nous, v. ils,	nous, v. ils,	nous, v. ils.		*for,*	pour }
evions, iez, oiv, evr,	iez, oient, ssions, iez, eussent,			*without,*	sans }
ent, ions					

Conjugation and I see but two and their derived.

çoive, cevrois, ceusse, evant, ceu, cevoir,

Deive, devrois, deusse, devant, deu, devoir,

Infinitive endeth in Re.

May,	*should or*	*would,*	*eing,*	*ed,*	*eing,*
Optative,	Imperf. 1.	Imperf. 2.	Parciticip.	Partic.	Gerunds.
i, thou, he,	*i, thou, he,*	*i, thou, he,*		Common.	
je, tu, il,	je, tu, il,	je, tu, il,			
aigne, nes, ne,	aindrois, oi, oit,	aignisse, isses, gnit,	aignant, aint,		
we, ye, they,	*we, ye, they,*	*we, ye, they,*			*of* de }
Nous, vous, ils,	nous, vous, ils,	nous vous, ils,			*in à* } aindre
gnions, iez. ent,	drions, iez, oient,	gnissions, iez, ssent,		*for*	pour }
				without	sans }

Regular.

Enjoindre, *to bid.*

Feindre, *to dissemble.*

To,	*I*,	*Did*,	*Did or ed*,	*Will or shall*
Infini-	Indicative,	Imperfect,	Perf. definite,	Future.
tive in	*je, tu, il,*	*je, tu, il,*	*je, tu, il,*	*je, tu, il,*
endre,	*ends, ends, end,*	*endois, dois, doit,*	*dis, dis, dit,*	*endray, dras, dra,*
	Nous, vous, ils,	*nous vous ils,*	*nous, vous ils,*	*Nous, vous, ils,*
	Endons, dez, dent,	*endions, diez, doient,*	*dîmes, dites, dirent,*	*drons, drez, dront,*

The *Verbs* Regular following, follow this manner.

Entendre, *to underſtand,*
pendre, *to hang,*
rendre, *to render,*
tendre, *to lay wait,*
vendre, *to ſell,*

Infinit. *in*,	Indicat.	Imperfect.	Perfect definit.	Future,
Mettre,	*Mets, ets, et,*	*Mettois, tois, toit,*	*Mis, is, it,*	*ettray, tras, tra,*
	Mettons, tez, tent	*ettions, tiez, toient*	*îmes, îtes, irent*	*trons, trez, tront,*

Under this are thoſe following.

Mettre, *to put,*
admettre, *to admit,*
demettre, *to diſplace,*
commettre, *to commit,*
omettre, *to omit,*
permettre, *to permit,*
remettere, *to put off,*
ſoûmettre. *to ſubmit.*
promettre *to promiſe*

Imper-

let,	*may*,	*ſhould or would*,	*eing*,	*ed*,	*eing*.
Imperat.	**Optative**	**Imperf. 1. & 2.**	**Partic.**	**Partic.**	**Gerunds.**
je, tu, il,	je, tu, il,	je, tu, il,	common.		
ende, ds, de,	*ende, des, de,*	*endrois, drois, droit,*	*endant,*	*endu,*	*in* a *for* pour *without* ſans *of* de
		endiſſe, diſſes, dit,			endre.
nous, v, ils,	nous, v, ils,	nous, vous, ils,			
dons, dez, de,	*dions, diez, dent*	*endrions, iez, oient,*			
nt		*nt, endiſſiez, iez, ſſent,*			

Imperat.	**Optative,**	**Imperf. 1. & 2.**	**Partic.**	**Partic.**	**Gerunds.**
			common.		
ets, ette.	ette, ettes, ette,	ettrois, trois, oit,	ettant	*is* of de *in* a *for* pour *without* ſans.	ettre.
		iſſe, iſſes, it			
ettons, ez, tent,	tions, ez, te,	trions, iez, oient,			
	nt	ſions, ſiez, ſent.			

As I told you that the *Compounded Tenses* in all the *Verbs* are formed with the *Verbs Auxiliary* and the *Participle common*, I thought fit to give you here a Table by which you may easily form them.

Table of the *Compounded Tenses* with the *Verb Auxiliary* j'ay, *and the* Participle common.

The *Tenses* of the *Verb Auxiliary*.

The Present *of the* { Indicative Mood, *I have*, j'ay.
Potential Mood, *I may have*, j'aye.

The Imperfect *of the* { Indicative Mood, *I had*, j'avois,
Potential Mood, *I should have*, j'aurois,
I might have, jeusse.

The Future *of the* Indicative; *I will or shall have*, j'auray.

The Infinitive, *to have*, avoir.

The Participle, *having*, ayant.

MAKES.

The Perfect *of the* { Indicative Mood, *I have given*, j'ay donné.
Potential Mood, *I may have given*, j'aye donné.

The Plu-Perfect *of the* { Indicative Mood, *I had given*; j'avois donné.
Potential Mood, *I should have given*, j'aurois donné.
I might have given, j'eusse donné.

The Future *of the* Potential, *I will have given*, j'auray donné.

The Perfect *of the* Infinitive, *to have given*, avoir donné.

The two Participles, *having given*, ayant donné.

The same method ought to be taken for the *Verb Auxiliary* je suis, *I am*, with the *Verbs Neutral* and *Reciprocal* in their *Compounded Tenses*, and in all *Passive Moods* and *Tenses*.

Of the uſe of the Indicative Mood; *and its* Tenſes.

We uſe the *Indicative Mood* after *que*, that, in the *Verbs* which ſignifie any thing actually, as in the *Verbs*, connoitre ſçavoir, *to know*; dire, *to ſay*; trouver, *to find*; maintenir, *to affirm*; aſſurer, *to aſſure*; ſoutenir, *to prove*; entendre, *to underſtand*; confeſſer, *to confeſs*, *as* Je connois, je ſcay, je trouve même je maintiens que vous êtes un trompeur, *I know*, &c. *you to be a deceitful man*, je maintiens que cela eſt ainſy, *I prove that 'tis ſo.*

We uſe alſo this *Mood* and its *Tenſes*, after thoſe following.

Si, *if*, *as* s'il eſt ainſy, *if it be ſo*, s'il etoit ainſi, *if it ſhould be ſo*; and in the *Future* after a queſtion, *as* vous demandez ſi j'iray, *you ask me if I ſhall go.*

lorſq; / quand } *when*

depuiſque, *ſince that*, parceque, *becauſe*, dautantq, *becauſe*, veuq; *ſeeing that*, a meſure que, *even as*, outre que, *beſides that*.

auſſi totq; *as ſoon as*

pendant que / tandis, / tant que, *as long* } *whilſt that*

de ſorte / tellementq; / ſi bien, } *ſo that*

touttes les fois, que / autant de fois, } *every times that.*

Of the uſe of the Imperfect.

1. We uſe the *Imperfect* when an action meets with an impediment, and when we find that particle

The Verbs *of the first* Conjugation, *endeth in* er: Donner, *to give.*

The Indicative Mood, *present Tense.*

singular.	*Plural.*
Je donne, tu donnes, il donne, *I give, thou giveſt, he gives.*	Nous, donnons, vous donnez, ils donnent, *we give, ye give, they give.*

The Imperfect.

Je donnois, tu donnois, il donnoit, *I did give; thou didſt give, he did give.*	Nous donnions, vous donniez, ils donnoient, *we did give, ye did give, they did give.*

The Perfect Definite,

Je donnay, tu donnas il donna, *I gave, thou gaveſt, he gave.*	Nous donnâmes, vous donnâtes, ils donnerent *we gave, ye gave, they gave*

The perfect Indefinite.

J'ay donné, tuas donné, il a donné. *I have given, thou haſt given, he hath given.*	Nous avons donné, vous avez donné, ils ont donné, *we have given, ye have given, they have give.*

The Plu-perfect.

J'avois donné, tu avois donné, il avoit donné. *I had given, hadſt given, he had given.*	Nous avions donné, vous aviez donné, ils avoient donné. *we had given, ye had given, they had given.*

The

ticle but, *as* J'ecrivois ; mais on m'en à empéché, *I was writing, but ſome did hinder me.*

2. When we are witneſs to prove ſomething, *as J'étois à Londres* quand l'Ambaſſadeur de *Bantham* fit ſon entrée, *I was at* London, *when the Embaſſador of* Bantham *made his entrance.*

3. When we ſpeak of the quality both good or bad, and of the age of any dead, both reaſonable, and unreaſonable, *as Abſalon étoit* ingrat *Abſalom was ungrateful*; le Taureau que nous vîmes hier *étoit* furieux, *the Bull we ſaw yeſterday was furious*; il *étoit* agé de vingt ans quand il mourût, *he was twenty years old when he dyed.*

When we ſpeak of two actions done in the ſame time, *as* pendant quil *étudioit* nous *jouïons, whilſt he did ſtudy, we did play.*

Of the uſe of the Perfect Definite.

1. We uſe it when we expreſs a time certain and paſt, as *j'allay* hier chez vous, *I went yeſterday to your houſe.*

2. when we tell a Story or a Tale, *as* Mazzamamma Pacha de Chipre & de Rodes me *fit* Gouverneur des Iles de Naxos, & Paros apres la priſe de Candie, *Maſſamamma Pacha of* Cipre, *and* Rodes, *made me Governour of the Iſhands of* Naxos *and* Paros, *after* Candia *was taken.*

3. Obſerve for a general rule that we never uſe this *Tenſe* in ſpeaking of a thing done to day, as you do in *Engliſh*, but we ſay as long as the day laſteth till mid-night, as *J'ayeu* le Roy ce matin, *I ſaw the King this morning*, not *Je veis* le Roy ce matin.

Of

The Future Tenſe.

Singular.

Je donnneray, tu donneras, il donnera. *I will or ſhall give, thou wilt or ſhall give, he will give.*

Plural.

Nous donnerons, vous donnerez, ils donneront. *We will give, ye ſhall or will give, they will give.*

The Imperative Mood.

Que je donne, donne, qu'il donne, *let me give, give thou, let him give.*

Donnons, donnez, qu'ils donnent, *let us give, give ye, let them give.*

The Optative Mood.

Je donne, tu donnes, il donne, *I may give, thou mayſt give, he may give.*

Nous donnions vous donniez, ils donnent, *we may give, ye may give, they may give.*

Nota.

They in the third *plural perſon* of *Verbs*, ſignifies both *ils* and *elles*.

The Imperfect 1.

Je donnerois, tu donnerois, il donneroit, *I ſhould give, thou ſhouldſt give, he ſhould give.*

Nous donnerions, vous donneriez, ils donneroient, *we ſhould give, ye ſhould give, they ſhould give.*

The Impefect 2.

Je donnaſſe, tu donnaſſes, il donnât, *I might give, thou mighteſt give, he might give.*

Nous donnaſſions, vous donnaſſiez, ils donnaſſent, *we might give, ye might give, they might give.*

The

Of the uſe of the Perfect indefinite.

1. we uſe this *Tenſe* when the time is not expreſs'd, *as* Je l'ay cherchée & je l'ay trouvée, *I did look for it, and found it*; or if it be expreſs'd, let it not be in all its parts by adding the *Pronoun Demonſtrative*, ce, cet, cette, ces, *as* Jayèté ce matin, *I went this morning.*

2. Depuis *ſince*, depuis quand, *how long ſince, as* depuis quand avez vous eté en Angleterre, *how long have you been in* England.

3. *Negative* phraſes will alſo admit this *Tenſe*, contrary to the *Engliſh, as* Ilya deux ans que Je ne vous ayveu, *'tis two years ſince I ſaw you.*

Of the uſe of the Optative Mood *and its* Tenſes.

We uſe this *Mood* after que, *that*, in things uncertain, doubtful, and not actually being, but inclining to the *Future, as* Je doute que vous me l'ayez dit, *I doubt you told me it.*

We uſe it after que, *that*, after theſe *Adjectives*, Juſte, injuſte, impoſſible, poſſible, raiſonnable, marry, *ſorry*; faché, *ſorry and angry*; bien aiſe, *glad*; *as* Je ſuis fâché qu'on m'a it veu, *I am ſorry they ſaw me*, il eſt impoſſible que vous ayez fait cela, *'tis impoſſible you have done that.*

We uſe it after que, *that*; tho' not expreſs'd in *Engliſh* after the *Verbs*, ſouhaitter, *to wiſh*; vouloir,

The Preter-perfect.

Singular.

J'aye donné, tu ayes donné, il ait donné, *I have given, thou haſt given, he has given.*

Plural.

Nous ayons donné, vous ayez donné, ils ayent donné, *We have given, ye have given, they have given.*

The firſt Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sing.

J'aurois donné tu aurois donné, il auroit donné, *I ſhould have given, thou ſhouldſt have given, he ſhould have given.*

Plur.

Nous aurions donné, vous auriez donné, ils auroient donné *we ſhould have given, ye ſhould have given, they ſhould have given.*

The ſecond Preterplupcrfect Tenſe.

Sing.

J'euſſe donné, tu euſſes donné, il eut donné, *I had given, thou hadſt given, he had given.*

Plur.

Nous euſſions donné, vous euſſiez donné, ils euſſent donné, *we had given, ye had giuen, they had given.*

The Future.

Sing.

J'auray donné, tu auras donné, il aura donné *I have given, thou haſt given, he had given.*

Plur.

Nous aurons, donné, vous aurez donné, ils auront donné, *we have given, ye have given, they have given.*

The

to will, and deſire; *as* Je ſouhaitte que vous faſſiez cela, *I wiſh you may do that.*

We uſe it in the *Verb* deſire or be willing expreſs'd in the *Engliſh* by the *Verb* to have, as *I will have you to do that*, Je veux que vous faſſiez cela, voulez vous que j'aille la, *will you have me go thither.*

The *Relative* qui *and* lequel, *and* laquelle, *who*, interpoſed with the *Verbs*, vouloir, ſouhaitér, demander, deſirer, *requires this* Mood, *as* Je veux je ſouhaitte, je demande, je deſire un garçon qui ſoit plaiſant & qui aille bien du pied. *I deſire, I will have a boy pleaſant and merry, and who runs well.*

Theſe Conjunctions *ſerve to this* Mood.

bien que, encorque, quoy que } *tho' although.*
ſice n'eſtque, *but that.*
juſqua ceque, *till that,*
affin que, *in the end (that.*
avantque *before that.*
devant que, *the ſame*
pour veuque, *provided that.*
en cas que, *in caſe that.*
ſans que, *without that.*
de peur que } *for fear that.*
de crainte }

Of the uſe of the Infinitive Mood.

We uſe this *Mood* in theſe *Phraſes*, il ne fait que venir, *he does but come*; nous ne faiſons que commencer, *we do but begin.*

Avantque *and* devantque *before that, are put ſometimes with* de, *and the Infinive as* devant que m'en aller, *before I go*; *or* devant que je m'en aille.

Sans *requires the* Infinitive Mood, *without* que, *that as* ſans parler, *without ſpeaking.*

The Infinitive Mood.

Donner, *to give.*
Perfect. Avoir donné, *to have given.*
Particip. donnant, *giving.*
ayant donné, *having given.*

Gerunds, à / de / pour / ſans } donner { in / of / for / without } *giving.*

As pretez moy deux écus pour joüer,
Lend me two Crowns for to play.

The Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation have the *Infinitive* in ir.

Bâtir, *to build.*

Indicative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	*Plur.*
Je bâti, tu bâtis, il bâtit, *I build, thou buildeſt, he buildeth.*	Nous bâtiſſons, vous bâtiſſez, ils batiſſent, *we build, ye build, they build.*

The

Of the uſe of pour, à, *and* de, *ſignified by* to *before the* Infinitive Mood.

We uſe pour *to ſignifie that in whoſe favour a thing is done,* Je viens d'acheter dupapier pour vous écrire, *I bought now ſome Paper to write to you.*

We uſe *pour*, when in *Engliſh* we can put for *to* before the *Infinitive.*

Of the uſe of A *before the* Infinitive Mood.

1. We uſe *A* after the *Verb* avoir *and its Impersonal* il y a, *there is*, il eſt, *or* c'eſt *or* il ya, *there is with theſe* Subſtantivies *Contentement, Satisfaction, danger*, goût, *taſte*; hazard, *hazard*; peine, *pain*; plaiſir, *pleaſure*; *as* il ya du plaiſir à étudier, *there is pleaſure to Study.*

2. We uſe *A* after the *Verb* avoir, *and* il ya *with theſe Adverbs of Quantity* plus, *more*; moins, *leſs*; beaucoup, *much*; rien, *nothing*; *as* il n'y a rien à craindre, *there is nothing to be feared*; il y a beaucoup à faire, *there is much to do.*

3. After theſe *Adjectives*, aiſé, *eaſy*; facile difficile, beau, pre bon, *good*; propre, premier, dernier; ſeul *only*; promt, *quick*; enclin, *inclined*; ardent, *earneſt*, diligent, habile prét, *as*, il fut le dernier dire ſon à vis, *he was the laſt to ſay his opinion*; ceſt à vous àvous taire, *'tis to you to hold your Tongue*; chambre à loüer, *Room to be lett.*

Of

The *Imperfect Tense.*

Sing.

Je bâtiſſois, tu bâtiſſois, il bâtiſſoit, *I did build, thou didst build, he did build.*

Plur.

Nous bâtiſſions, vous bâtiſſiez, ils bâtiſſoient, *we did buid, ye did build, they did build.*

The *Perfect Definite Tense.*

Sing.

Je bâti, tu bâtis, il bâtit, *I built, thou builtest, he built.*

Plur.

Nous bâtimes, vous bâtites, ils bâtirent, *we built, ye built, they built.*

The *Perfect Indefinite.*

Sing.

J'ay bâti, tuas bâti, ila bâti, *I have built, thou hast built, he hath built:*

Plur.

Nous avons bâti, vous avez bâti, Ils ont bâti, *we have built, ye have built, they have built.*

The *Pluperfect Tense.*

Sing.

J'avois bâti, tu avois bâti, il avoit bâti, *I had built, thou hadst built, he had built.*

Plur.

Nous avions bâti, vous aviez bâti, ils avoient bâti, *we had built, ye had built, they had built.*

The *Future Tense.*

Je bâtiray tu bâtiras, il bâtira.

Nous bâtirons, vous bâtirez, ils bâtiront.

The

Of the uſe of De *before the* Infinitive Mood.

1. We uſe *De* before the *Infinitive* after any *Subſtantive*, or *Adjective*, having the ſtrength of a *Subſtantive as* J'ay envie d'aller, *I have a mind to go*; bon de faire.

2. *After* curieux, capable; marry, faché, las *weary*, digne de vivre, *worthy to live.*

3. After the *Verb* Etre en peine, en danger, en etat, ſur le point, *juſt now.*

Theſe Verbs *ask* De.

Aſſurer, *to aſſure.*
s'Abſtenir, *to abſtain.*
Apprehender, *to fear.*
Charger, *to bid.*
Continüer, *to continue.*
Confirmer, *to confirm.*
Commander, *to command*
Contraindre, *to conſtrain*
Conjurer, *to beſeech.*
Conſeiller, *to counſel.*
Courir riſque, danger, *To run Riſque, danger,*
Differer, *to differ.*
Détourner, *to diſturb.*
Divertir, *to divert,*
Efforcer *to indeavour.*
Empêcher, *to hinder.*
Enjoindre, *to Bid.*
Exhorter, *to exhort.*
Faire mine, *to diſſemble.*
Forcer, *to force.*
Hâter, *to haſte.*
Inviter, *to invite.*
Permettre, *to permit.*
Perſuader, *to perſwade.*
Prier ſupplier, *to pray.*
Preſſer, *to preſs.*
Promettre, *to promiſe.*
Propoſer, *to propoſe.*
Refuſer, *to refuſe.*
Reſoudre, *to reſolve.*
Se repentir, *to repent.*
Souhaitter, *to wiſh.*
Se ſoucier, *to care.*

as,

Je vous prie de venir.
I pray you to come.
Je l'empêcheray de faire cela.
I will hinder him to do that

The

The Imperative Mood.

Singular.	*Plural:*
Bâti, qu'il Bâtiſſe. *Build thou, let him build.*	Bâtiſſons, bâtiſſez, qu'ils bâtiſſent, *let us build, build ye, let them build.*

The Optative Mood.

Je bâtiſſe, tu bâtiſſes, il bâtiſſe.	Nous bâtiſſions, vous bâtiſſiez, ils bâtiſſent.

The Imperfect Tenſe.

Je bâtirois, tu bâtirois, il bâtiroit.	Nous bâtirions, vous bâtiriez, ils bâtiroient.

The Second Imperfect.

Je bâtiſſe, tu bâtiſſes, il bâtît.	Nous bâtiſſions, vous bâtiſſiez, ils bâtiſſent.

The Perfect Tenſe.

J'aye bâti tu ayes bâti, il ait bâti, *I have built, thou haſt bullt, he has built*	Nous ayons bâti, vous ayez bâti, ils ayent bâti, *We have built, ye have built, they have built.*

The 1. Plu-Perfect Tenſe.

J'aurois bâti, tu aurois bâti, il auroit bâti, *I ſhould have built, thou ſhouldſt have built, he ſhould have built:*	Nous aurions bâti, vous auriez bâti, ils auroient bâti, *We ſhould have built, ye ſhould have built, they ſhould have built.*

The

Singular. *Plural.*

The 2. Preter-plu-Perfect Tense.

J'eusse bâti, tu eusses bâti, il eut bâti, *I should have built, thou shouldst have built, he should have built.*

Nous eussions bâti, vous eussiez bâti, ils eussent bâti. *We should have built, ye should have built, they should have built.*

The Future Tense.

J'auray bâti, tu auras bâti, il aura bâti. *I have built, thou hast built, he has built.*

Nous aurons bâti, vous aurez bâti, ils auront bâti. *We have built, ye have built, they have built.*

The Infinitive Mood.

Bâtir, avoir bâti, bâtissant, bâti. *To build, to have built, building, built.*

à, de, pour } Bâtir *in, of, for* } *building.*

The Verbs *of the third* Conjugation *have the* Infinitive *in* oir.

Recevoir, *to receive.*

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Je reçois, tu reçois, il reçoit, *I receive, thou receivest, he receives.*

Nous recevons, vous recevez, ils reçoivent. *We receive, ye receive, they receive.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
The Imperfect Tense.	
Je recevois, tu recevois il recevoit. *I did receive, thou didſt receive, he did receive.*	Nous recevions, vous receviez, ils recevoient. *We did receive, ye did receive, they did receive.*
The Definite.	
Je receçu, tu receus, il receut. *I received, thou receivedſt, he received.*	Nous receûmes, vous receûtes, ils receurent. *We received, ye received, they received.*
The Indefinite.	
J'ay receu, tuas receu, il a receu. *I have received, thou haſt received, he hath received.*	Nous avons receu, vous avez receu, ils ont receu. *We have received, ye have received they have received.*
The Plu-perfect.	
J'avois receu, tu avois receu, il avoit receu. *I had receiv'd, thou hadſt received, he had received.*	Nous avions receu, vous aviez receu, ils avoient receu. *who had received, ye had received, they had received.*
The Future.	
Je recevray, tu recevras il recevra. *I will receive, thou wilſt receive, he will receive.*	Nous recevrons, vous recevrez, ils recevront, *We will receive, ye will receive, they will receive.*

Sing.

Singular. *Plural.*

The Imperative.

Reçois, qu'il reçoive. *Receive thou, let him receive.*

Recevons, recevez, qu'ils reçoivent. *Let us receive, receive ye, let them receive.*

The Optative Mood.

Je reçoive, tu reçoives, il reçoive. *I may receive, thou mayſt receive, he may receive.*

Nous recevions, vous receviez, ils reçoivent. *We may receive, ye may receive, they may receive*

The 1. Imperfect.

Je recevrois, tu recevrois, il recevroit. *I ſhould receive, thou ſhouldeſt receive, he ſhould receive.*

Nous recevrions, vous recevriez, ils recevroient. *We ſhould receive, ye ſhould receive, they ſhould receive.*

The 2. Imperfect.

Je receuſſe tu receuſſes il receût. *I might receive thou mighteſt receive, he might receive.*

Nous receuſſions, vous receuſſiez, ils receuſſent. *We might receive ye might receive, they might receive.*

The Perfect.

J'aye receu, tu ayes receu, il ait receu. *I have received, thou haſt received, he hath received.*

Nous ayons receu, vous ayez receu, ils ayent receu. *We have received ye have received, they have received.*

Singular. *Plural.*

The 1. Plu-Perfect.

J'aurois receu, tu aurois receu, il auroit receu. *I ſhould have received thou ſhouldſt have received, he ſhould have received.*

Nous aurions receu, vous auriez receu, ils auroient receu. *We ſhould have received, ye ſhould reeeived, they ſhould have received.*

The 2. Plu-perfect.

J'euſſe receu, tu euſſes il eut receu. *I ſhould have received, thou ſhouldſt have received, he ſhould have received.*

Nous euſſions receu, vous euſſiez receu, ils euſſent receu. *We ſhould have received, ye ſhould have received, they ſhould have received.*

The Future Tenſe.

J'auray receu, tu auras receu, il aura receu. *I have received, thou haſt received, he has received,*

Nous aurons receu, vous aurez receu, ils auront receu. *We have received, ye have received, they have received.*

The Infinitive Mood.

Recevoir, avoir receu, recevant, receu. *To receive, to have received, receiving, received.*

à
de
pour
} recevoir { *in*
of
for } *receiving*

The

The Verbs of the fourth Conjugation end in *Re.*

Craindre, *to fear.*

The *Indicative Mood, preſent Tenſe.*

Sing.	*Plur.*
Je crains, tu crains, il craint, *I fear, thou feareſt, he feareth.*	Nous craignons, vous craignez, ils craignent, *we fear, ye fear, they fear.*

The *Imperfect Tenſe.*

Je craignois, tu craignois, il craignoit, *I did fear, thou didſt fear, he did fear.*	Nous craignions, vous craigniez, ils craignoient, *we did fear, ye did fear, they did fear.*

The *Perfect Definite.*

Je craignis, tu craignis, il craignit, *I feared, thou fearedſt, he feared.*	Nous craignîmes, vous craignîtes, ils craignirent, *we feared, ye feared, they feared.*

The *Perfect Indefinite.*

J'ay craint, tu as craint, il a craint, *I have feared, thou haſt feared, he has feared.*	Nous avons craint, vous avez craint, ils ont craint, *we have feared, ye have feared, they have feared.*

The *Plu-perfect Tenſe.*

J'avois craint, tu avois craint, il avoit craint, *I had feared, thou hadſt feared, he had feared.*	Nous avions craint, vous aviez craint, ils avoient craint, *we had feared, ye had feared, they had feared.*

The

The *Future Tenſe.*

Je craindray, tu craindras, il craindra, *I will fear, thou wilt fear, he will fear.*

Nous craindrons, vous craindrez, ils craindront, *we will fear, ye will fear, they ſhall fear.*

The *Imperative Mood.*

Crains, qu'il craigne, *fear thou, let him fear.*

Craignons, craignez, qu'ils craignent, *let us fear, fear ye, let them fear*

The *Optative Mood.*

Je craigne, tu craignes, il craigne, *I may fear, thou mayeſt fear, he may fear.*

Nous craignions, vous craigniez, ils craignent. *we may fear, ye may fear, they may fear.*

The *Imperfect* 1.

Je craindrois, tu craindrois, il craindroit, *I ſhould fear, thou ſhouldeſt fear, he ſhould fear.*

Nous craindrions, vous craindriez, ils craindroient, *we ſhould fear, ye ſhould fear, they ſhould fear.*

The *Imperfect* 2.

Je craigniſſe, tu craigniſſes, il craignit, *I might fear, thou might'ſt fear, he might fear.*

Nous craigniſſions, vous craigniſſiez, ils craigniſſent, *we might fear, ye might fear, they might fear.*

The

The *Perfect.*

J'aye craint, tu ayes craint, il ait craint, *I might fear, thou mightest fear, he might fear.*

Nous ayons craint, vous ayez craint, ils ayent craint, *we might fear, ye might fear, they might fear.*

The *Plu-perfect* 1.

J'aurois craint, tu aurois craint, il auroit craint *I should have feared, thou shouldst have feared, he should have feared.*

Nous aurions craint, vous auriez craint, ils auroient. *We should have feared, ye should have feared, they should have feared.*

The *Plu-perfect* 2.

J'euſſe craint, tu euſſes craint, il eut craint. *I had feared, thou hadst feared, he had feared.*

Nous euſſions craint, vous euſſiez craint, ils euſſent craint. *We had feared, ye had feared, they had feared.*

The *Future:*

J'auray craint, tu auras craint, il aura craint. *I have feared, thou hast feared, he hath feared.*

Nous aurons craint, vous aurez craint, ils auront craint. *We have feared, ye have feared, they have feared.*

The *Infinitive Mood.*

Craindre, avoir craint, craignant, craint. *To fear, to have feared, fearing, feared.*

à, de, pour, ſans { crain-dre } { *in, of, for, without* } { *fear-ing* }

Of

Of the Passive Verbs.

The *French* have no *Passive*, but only they joyn the *Verb Auxiliary*, Je suis, *I am*; with the *Participle common*, and they have all the *Verbs Passive*, *as* Je suis racheté. *I am redeemed*; tu es racheté, *thou art redeemed*, &c, *see the Page.* 52.

ètre aimè.
To be loved.

Indicative Mood *present Tense.*

Je suis aimé, tues aimé, il est aimé, *or* aimeé. *I am loved, thou art loved he or she is loved.*

Nous sommes aimez *or* aimeés, vous ètes aimez, eés, ils sont aimez eès. *We are loved, ye are loved, they are loved.*

And so in all the other *Tenses* and *Moods*, the *Verb I am*, Je suis; and the *common Participle* following the *Gender* and *Number* of these *Substantives* which govern them.

The *Reciprocal Verbs* do differ from the *Actives*, that they take two *Pronouns* before themselves, *to wit* the ordinary, and the second in the *Accusative Case* and in their *Preter-perfect* or compounded *Tenses* they use the *Auxiliary Verb* je suis, *I am*; they are known in the *Dictionary* by the token *Se* before the *Infinitive.*

Se lever.
To rise.

Indicative Mood, *present Tense.*

Je me leve, tu te leves Nous nous levons, vous il

il ſe leve, *I riſe, thou riſeth, he riſes.* vous levez, ils ſe levent *we riſe, ye riſe, they riſe.*

The Imperfect.

Je me levois, tu te levois, il ſe levoit, *I did riſe, thou didſt riſe, he did riſe.* Nous nous levions, vous vous leviez, ils ſe levoient, *we did riſe, ye did riſe, they did riſe.*

The Definite.

Je me levay, tu te levas, il ſe leva, *I roſe, thou roſeth, he roſe.* Nous nous levâmes, vous vous levâtes, ils ſe leverent. *We roſe, ye roſe, they roſe.*

The Indifinite.

Je me ſuis levé, tu tés levé, il s'eſt levé. *I am riſen, thou art riſen, he is riſen.* Nous nous ſommes levez, vous vous êtes levez, ils ſe ſont levez. *We are riſen, ye are riſen, they are riſen.*

The Plu perfect.

Je m'etois levé, tu t'étois levé, il s'êtoit levé. *I was riſen, thou waſt riſen, he was riſen.* Nous nous êtions levez, vous vous ètiez levez, ils s'étoient levez. *We were riſen, ye were riſen, they were riſen.*

The Future.

Je me leveray, tu te leveras, il ſe levera. *I will be riſen, thou wilt be riſen,* Nous nous leverons, vous vous leverez, ils ſe leveront, *We will be riſen,*

he will be riſen. *ye will be riſen, they will be riſen.*

The Imperative Mood.

Leve toy, qu'il ſe leve. *Riſe thou, let him riſe.* Levons nous, levez vous, qu'ils ſe levent. *Let us riſe, riſe ye let them riſe.*

The *Optative Mood.*

Je me leve, tu te leves, il ſe leve. *I may be riſen, thou mayſt be riſen, he may be riſen.* Nous nous levions, vous vous leviez, ils ſe levent. *We may be riſen, ye may be riſen, they may be riſen.*

The *Imperfect.*

Je me leverois, tu te leverois, il ſe leveroit. *I ſhould riſe, thou ſhouldſt riſe, he ſhould riſe.* Nous nous leverions, vous vous leveriez, ils ſe leveroient. *We ſhould riſe, ye ſhould riſe, they ſhould riſe.*

The *Imperfect* 2.

Je me levaſſe, tu te levaſſes, il ſe levât. *I might riſe, thou mighteſt riſe, he might riſe.* Nous nous levaſſions, vous vous levaſſiez, ils ſe levaſſent. *We might riſe, ye might riſe, they might riſe.*

The *Perfect.*

Je me ſois levé, tu te ſois levé il ſe ſoit levé, *I* Nons nous ſoyons levez, vous vous ſoyez le-

were

were riſen, thou were riſen, he were riſen.

vez, ils ſe ſoyent levez. *We were riſen, ye were riſen, they were riſen.*

The 1. *Plu-perfect.*

Je me ſerois levé, tu te ſerois levé, il ſe ſeroit levé. *I ſhould have been riſen, thou ſhouldſt have been riſen, he ſhould have been riſen.*

Nous nous ſerions levez, vous, v, ſeriez levez, ils ſe ſeroient levez. *We ſhould have been riſen, ye ſhould have been riſen, they ſhould have been riſen*

The ſecond Plu-perfect.

Je me fuſſe levé tu te fuſſes levé, il ſe fut levé. *I were riſen, thou were riſen, he were riſen.*

Nous nous fuſſions levez, vous vous fuſſiez levez, ils ſe fuſſent levez. *We were riſen, ye were riſen they were riſen.*

The Future Tenſe.

Je me ſeray levé, tu te ſeras levé, il ſe ſera levé. *I am riſen, thou art riſen, he is riſen.*

Nous nous ſerons levez, vous vous ſerez levez, ils ſe ſeront levez. *We are riſen, ye are riſen, they are riſen.*

The Infinitive Mood.

Se lever, ſétre levé, ſe levant, levé, *To riſe, to be riſen, riſing, roſe.*

à / de / pour / ſans | ſe lever, | *in* / *of* / *for* / *without* } *riſing,*

Theſe

Theſe *Reciprocal Verbs* do follow in all their *Preter Tenſes*, the ſame rules for the *Feminine Subſtantives* according to their *Gender* and *Number* as the *Paſſive Verbs*.

Of the Neutral Verbs.

Some of theſe *Verbs* follow the rules of the four *Conjugations* of the *Regular Verbs*; ſome are *Irregular*, and ſome uſe the *Auxiliary Verb* Je ſuis, *in* their *Preter Tenſes*; I give you only thoſe which take *Je ſuis* in their *Preter Tenſes*.

Aborder, *to aboard.*
Accoucher, *to lay in.*
Accroitre, *to increaſe.*
Affoiblir, *to weak.*
Aller, *to go.*
Arriver, *to arrive.*
Dechoir, *to fall.*
Dêcendre, *to come down.*
Monter, *to go up.*
Mourir, *to die.*
Naître, *to be born.*
Partir, *to part.*
Retourner, *to return.*
Revenir, *to come again.*
Sortir, *to go out.*

Aller,

Aller, *to go.*

Indicative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Je vais, tu vas, il va. *I go, thou goeſt, he goes.*	Nous allons, vous allez, ils vont. *We go, ye go, they go.*

Imperfect Tenſe.

J'allois, tu allois, il alloit. *I did go, thou didſt go, he did go.*	Nous allions, vous alliez, ils alloient. *We did go, ye did go, they did go*

Perfect Definite.

J'allay, tu allas, il alla. *I went, thou went, he went.*	Nous allâmes, vous allâtes, ils allerent. *We went, ye went, they went.*

Perfect Indefinite.

Je ſuis allé, tu ēs allé, il eſt allé. *I am gone, thou art gone, he is gone.*	Nous ſommes allez, vous ètes allez, ils ſont allez. *We are gone, ye are gone, they are gone.*

Plu-perfect Tenſe.

J'ètois allé, tu étois allé, il etoit allé.	Nous etions allez, vous ètiez allez, ils ètoient allez,

Future Tenſe.

J'iray, tu iras, il ira.			Nous irons, vous irez,	
I will or ſhall go	*thou wilt or ſhall go*	*he will or ſhall go*	*we will or ſhall go*	*you will or ſhall go*

I will go, thou wilt go, he will go. ils elles iront. *We will go, ye will go, they will go.*

The Imperative.

Va, qu'il aille. *Go, let him go.* Allons, allez, qu'ils aillent. *Let us go, go ye, let them go.*

The Optative Mood.

J'aille, tu ailles, il aille. *I may go, thou mayeſt go, he may go.* Nous allions, vous alliez, ils aillent. *We may go, ye may go, they may go.*

The Imperfect 1.

J'irois, tu irois, il iroit. *I ſhould go, thou ſhouldſt go, he ſhould go.* Nous irions, vous iriez, ils iroient. *We ſhould go, ye ſhould go, they ſhould go.*

Imperfect 2.

J'allaſſe, tu allaſſes, il allât. *I might go, thou mighteſt go, he might go.* Nous allaſſions, vous allaſſiez, ils allaſſent. *We might go, ye might go, they might go.*

Perfect.

Je ſois allé, tu ſois allé il ſoit allé. *I be gone, thou be gone, he be gone.* Nous ſoyons allez, vous ſoyez allez, ils ſoyent allez. *We be gone, ye be gone, they be gone.*

1: Plu-perfect.

Je ſerois allé, tu ſerois allé, il ſeroit allé. *I ſhould have* Nous ſerions allez, vous ſeriez allez, ils ſeroient allez

ve been gone, thou ouldeſt have been gone, ſhould have been gone.

allez. *We ſhould have been gone, ye ſhould have been gone, they ſhould have been gone.*

2. Plu-perfect.

Je fuſſe allé, tu fuſſes, llé, il fut allé. *I were one, thou were gone, he ere gone.*

Nous fuſſions allez, vous fuſſiez allez, ils fuſſent allez. *We were gone, ye were gone, they were gone.*

Future Tenſe.

Je ſeray allé, tu ſeras llé, il ſera allé. *I am one, thou art gone, he is one.*

Nous ſerons allez, vous ſerez allez, ils ſeront allez. *We are gone, ye are gone, they are gone.*

Infinitive Mood.

Aller, ètre allé, allant, llé. *To go, to be gone, gone*

à / de / pour / ſans } Aller { *in / of / for / without* } *going.*

This Verb *is made elegantly* Reciprocal *with the Particle* En, *thus*

Je m'en vais, tu t'en vas, il s'en va. *I go, thou goeſt, he goes.*

Nons nous en allons, vous vous en allez, ils s'en vont. *We go, ye go, they go.*

And this *Verb* being *Reciprocal* does not ask any place, but *Aller* alwayes requires a place.

We

We uſe alſo this *Impersonal Verb* to expreſs *become*, as, *that becomes him well*, cela luy va bien.

The Impersonal Geler, *to freeze.*

Il géle, *it freezes.*
Il géloit, *it did freeze.*
Il géla, *it did freeze.*
Il a gélé, *it froſt.*
Il avoit gélé, *it had froſt.*
Il gélera, *it will freeze.*
Qu'il géle, *let it freeze.*
Il géle, *it may freeze.*
Il géleroit, *it ſhould freeze*
Il gélât, *it might freeze.*
Il ait gélé, *it has froſt.*
Il auroit gélé, *it ſhonld ha*
Il eut gélé, *it had froſt.*
Il aura gélé, *it has froſt.*
Géler, *to freeze.* avoir gélé, *to have froſt.* Gélant *freezing.* gélé, *froſt.*

à
de
pour
ſans
} Géler { *in*, *of*, *for*, *without* } { *freezing* }

Neiger, *to ſnow.*
Il neige, *it ſnows.*
Il neigeoit, *it did ſnow.*
Il neigea, *it did ſnow.*
Il a neigé, *it ſnowed.*
Il avoit neigé, *it had ſnow'*
Il neigera, *it will ſnow.*
Qu'il neige, *let it ſnow.*
Il neige, *it may ſnow.*
Il neigeroit, *it ſhould ſnow*
Il neigeât, *it might ſnow.*
Il ait neigé, *it has ſnow'*
Il auroit neigé,
Il eut neigé,
Il aura neigé,
Neiger *to ſnow*, avoir neigé *to have ſnowed*, neigeant *ſnowing.*

Neiger.

Dégeler *to thaw*, is conjugated after the ſame manner, *as* géler *to freeze*, grêler *to hail*, follows the ſame Rule.

Tonner, *to thunder*, Venter, *the Wind to blow*

Of

Of the Irregular Verbs *of the second* Conjugation.

Acquerir, *to acquire.*
Indicative Mood.

J'acquiers, tu acquiers, il acquiert. *I acquire, thou acquireſt, he acquires.*

Nous acquerons, vous acquerez, ils acquerent. *We acquire, ye acquire, they acquire.*

The Imperfect.

J'acquerois, tu acquerois, il acqueroit. *I did acquire, thou didſt acquire he did acquire.*

Nous acquerions, vous acqueriez, ils acqueroient *We did acquire, ye did acquire, they did acquire.*

The Perfect Definite,

J'acquis, tu acquis il acquit. *I acquired.*

Nous acquîmes, vous acquîtes, ils acquirent, *We acquired.*

The perfect Indefinite.

J'ay acquis, tu as acquis, il a acquis. *I have acquired.*

Nous avons acquis, vous avez acquis, ils ont acquis. *We have acquir'd*

The Plu-perfect.

J'avois acquis, tu avois acquis, il avoit acquis. *I had acquired.*

Nous avions acquis, vous aviez acquis, ils avoient, *We had acquired.*

The Future.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I will or ſhall acquire.	*We ſhall or will acquire.*
J'acquerray, tu acquerras, il acquerra.	Nous acquerrons, vous acquerrez, ils acquerront

The Imperative Mood.

Acquire thou let him ac.	*Let us acquire.*
Acquiers, qu'il acquere.	Acquerons, acquerez, qu'ils acquerent.

The Optative Mood.

I may acquire.	*We may acquire.*
J'acquere, tu acqueres, il acquere.	Nous acquerions, vous acqueriez, ils acquerent.

The Imperfect 1.

I ſhould acquire.	*We ſhould acquire:*
J'acquerrois tu acquerrois, il acquerroit.	Nous acquerrions, vous acquerriez, ils acquerroient.

The Impefect 2.

I might acquire.	*We might acquire:*
J'acquiſſe, tu acquiſſes, il acquît.	Nous acquiſſions, vous acquiſſiez, ils acquiſſent.

The Perfect Tenſe.

I have acquired.	*We have acquired.*
J'aye acquis, tu ayes acquis, il ait acquis,	Nous ayons acquis, vous ayez acquis, ils ayent acquis.

The

The 1: Plu-Perfect Tenſe.

Singular:	*Plural.*
I ſhould have acquired.	*We ſhould have acquired.*
J'aurois acquis, tu aurois acquis, il auroit acquis.	Nous aurions aquis, vous auriez acquis, ils auroient acquis.

The 2. Plu-perfect.

I had acquired.	*We had acquired.*
J'euſſe acquis, tu euſſes acquis, il eut acquis.	Nous euſſions acquis, vous euſſiez acquis, ils euſſent acquis.

The Future.

I have acquired.	*We have acquired.*
J'auray acquis, tu auras acquis, il aura acquis.	Nous aurons acquis, vous aurez acquis, ils auront acquis.

The Indicative Mood.

To acquire, to have acquir'd, acquiring, acquir'd.
Acquerir, avoir acquis, acquerant, acquis,

à		*in*	
de	Acquerir,	*of*	*acquiring.*
pour		*for*	
ſans		*wethout*	

Aſſaillir, *to aſſault.*

The Indicative Mood *preſent Tenſe.*

I aſſault	*We aſſault*
J'aſſaû, tu aſſaûs, il aſſaût.	Nous aſſaillons, vous aſſaillez, ils aſſaillent.

The Imperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I did aſſault	*We did aſſault*
J'aſſaillois, tu aſſaillois, il aſſailloit.	Nous aſſaillions, vous aſſailliez, ils aſſailloient.

The Defininite.

I aſſaulted	*We aſſaulted*
J'aſſailli, tu aſſaillis, il aſſaillit.	Nous aſſaillîmes, vous aſſaillîtes, ils aſſaillirent.

The Indefinite.

I have aſſaulted	*We have aſſaulted*
J'ay aſſailli, tu as aſſailli, il a aſſailli.	Nous avons aſſailli, vous avez aſſailli, ils ont aſſailli.

The Plu-perfect

I had aſſaulted	*We had aſſaulted*
J'avois aſſailli, tu avois aſſailli, il avoit aſſailli.	Nous avions aſſailli, vous aviez aſſailli, ils avoient.

The Future Tenſe.

I will aſſault.	*We will aſſault.*
J'aſſailliray, tu aſſailliras, il aſſaillira.	Nous aſſaillirons, vous aſſaillirez, ils aſſailliront.

The Imperative Mood.

Aſſault thou. let him aſſault.	*Le us aſſault, aſſault ye, let them aſſault.*
Aſſaus, qu'il aſſaille.	Aſſaillons, aſſaillez, qu'ils aſſaillent.

The

The Potential Mood.

J'aſſaille, tu aſſailles, il aſſaille, *I may aſſault.*

Nous aſſaillions, vous aſſailliez, ils aſſaillent. *We may aſſault.*

The Imperfect 1.

J'aſſaillirois, tu aſſaillirois, il aſſailliroit, *I ſhould aſſault.*

Nous aſſaillirions, vous aſſailliriez, ils aſſailliroient, *We ſhould aſſault.*

The Imperfect 2.

J'aſſailliſſe, tu aſſailliſſes, il aſſaillit, *I had aſſaulted.*

Nous aſſailliſſions, vous aſſailliſſiez, ils aſſailliſſent *We had aſſaulted.*

The Perfect

J'aye aſſailli, tu ayes aſſailli, il ait aſſailli, *I have aſſaulted.*

Nous ayons aſſailli, Vous ayez aſſailli, ils ayent aſſailli, *We have aſſaulted.*

The 1. Plu-perfect.

J'aurois aſſailli, tu aurois aſſailli, il auroit aſſailli, *I ſhould have aſſaulted.*

Nous aurions aſſailli, vous auriez aſſailli, ils auroient aſſailli, *We ſhould have aſſaulted.*

The 2. Plu-perfect.

J'euſſe aſſailli, tu euſſes aſſailli, il eut aſſailli, *I ſhould have aſſaulted.*

Nous euſſions aſſaili, vous euſſiez aſſailli, ils euſſent aſſailli. *We ſhould have aſſaulted.*

The

The Future.

J'auray aſſailli, tu auras aſſailli, il aura aſſailli, *I have aſſaulted.*

Nous aurons aſſailli, vous aurez aſſailli, ils auront aſſailli, *We have aſſaulted.*

Infinitive Mood.

Aſſaillir, Avoir aſſailli, Aſſaillant, Aſſailli,
To aſſault, to have aſſaulted, aſſaulting, aſſaulted.

{à de pour ſans} Aſſaillir {*in of for without*} {*aſſaulting.*}

Boüillir, *to boil.*

Indicative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Singular. *Plural.*

I boil. *We boil.*

Je boûs, tu boûs, il boût. Nous bouillons, vous boüillez, ils boüillent.

Imperfect Tenſe.

I did boil. *We did boil.*

Je boüillois, tu boüillois, il boüilloit Nous boüillions, vous boüilliez, ils bouilloient.

Perfect-definite.

I boiled. *We boiled.*

Je boüilli, tu boüillis, il boüillit. Nous boüillîmes, vous boüillîtes, ils boüillirent.

In-

Indefinite.

I have boiled.
J'ay boûilli, tu as bouilli, il a bouilli.

We have boiled.
Nous avons bouilli, vous avez bouilli, ils ont bouilli.

Plu-perfect.

I had boiled.
J'avois bouilli, tu avois bouilli, il avoit bouilli.

We had boiled.
Nous avions bouilli, vous aviez bouilli, ils avoient bouilli.

The Future.

I will boil.
Je bouilliray, tu bouilliras, il bouillira.

We will boil.
Nous bouillirons vous bouillirez, ils bouilliront.

Imperative Mood.

Boil thou, let him boil.
Boû, qu'il bouille.

Bouillons, bouillez, qu'ils bouillent.

Optative Mood.

I may boil.
Je bouille, tu bouilles, il bouille.

We may boil.
Nous bouilllions, vous bouilliez, ils bouillent.

Imperfect 1.

Je bouillirois, tu bouillirois, il bouilliroit.

Nous bouillirions, vous bouilliriez, ils bouilliroient.

Imper-

Imperfect 2.

Je bouilliſſe, tu bouilliſſes, il bouillit. Nous bouilliſſions, vous bouilliſſiez, ils bouilliſſent.

Perfect.

J'aye bouilli, tu ayes bouilli, il ait bouilli. Nous ayons bouilli, vous ayez bouilli, ils ayent bouilli.

Plu perfect 1.

J'aurois bouilli tu aurois bouilli, il auroit bouilli. Nous aurions bouilli, vous auriez bouilli, ils auroient bouilli.

Plu perfect 2.

J'euſſe bouilli, tu euſſes bouilli, il ent bouilli. Nous euſſions bouilli, vous euſſiez, bouilli, ils euſſent bouilli.

Future.

J'auray boüilli, tu auras boüilli, il aura boüilli. Nous aurons boüilli, vous aurez boüilli, ils auront boüilli.

Infinitive Mood.

Boüillir, avoir boüilli, bouillant, bouilli. *To boil, to have boiled, boiling, boiled.*

à, de, pour, ſans } Boüillir { *in, of, for, without* } { *boiling.*

Courir,

Courir, *to run.*

Indicative Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I run.	*We run.*
Je cours, tu cours, il court.	Nous courons, vous courez, ils courent.

Imperfect Tense.

I did run.	*We did run.*
Je courois, tu courois, il couroit.	Nous courions, vous couriez, ils couroient.

Definite.

I run.	*We run.*
Je courus, tu courus, il courut.	Nous courûmes, vous courûtes, ils coururent.

Indefinite.

I have runned.	*We have runned.*
J'ay couru, tu as couru, il a couru.	Nous avons couru, vous avez couru, ils ont couru,

Plu-perfect.

J'avois couru, *I had run.*

Future.

Je courray, *I will run.*

Sing. *Plur.*

Imperative Mood.

Run, let him run.
Cours, qu'il coure.

Let us run, run ye, let them run. Courons, courez, quils courent.

Optative Mood.

I may run.
Je coure, tu coures, il coure.

We may run.
Nous courions, vous couriez, ils courent.

Imperfect 1.

I should run,
Je courrois, tu courrois il courroit.

We should run,
Nous courrions, vous courriez, ils courroient.

Imperfect 2.

I might run.
Je couruſſe, tu couruſſes, il courut.

We might run.
Nous couruſſions, vous couruſſiez, ils couruſſent.

Perfect.

I have runned.
J'aye couru, tu ayes couru, il ait couru.

We have runned,
Nous ayons couru, vous ayez couru, ils ayent couru.

Plu-perfect. 1.

I should have runned.
J'aurois couru, tu aurois couru, il auroit couru.

We should have runned.
Nous aurions couru, vous auriez couru, ils auroient couru.

Plu-

Plu.perfect 2.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I might have runned.	*We might have runned.*
J'euſſe couru, tu euſſes couru, il eut couru.	Nous euſſions couru, vous euſſiez couru, ils euſſent couru.

Future Tenſe.

I have runned,	Nous aurons couru,
J'auray couru, tu auras couru, il aura couru:	vous aurez couru, ils auront couru.

Infinitive Mood:

Courir, avoir couru, courant, couru; *To run, to have runned, running, runned.*

à	courir	*in*
de		*of*
pour		*for*
ſans		*without*

running.

Couvrir, *to cover*; Ouvrir, *to open*; *follow the ſame Rule.*

Indicative Mood.

I cover.	*We cover.*
Je couvre, tu couvres, il couvre.	Nous couvrons, vous couvrez, ils couvrent.

Imperfect.

I did cover.	*We did cover.*
Je couvrois, tu couvrois, il couvroit,	Nous couvrions, vous couvriez, ils couvroient.

Definite.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I covered.	*We covered.*
Je couvri, tu couvris, il couvrit.	Nous couvrîmes, vous couvrîtes, ils couvrirent.

Indefinite.

I have covered.	*We have covered.*
J'ay couvert, tu as couvert, il a couvert.	Nous avons couvert, vous avez couvert, ils ont couvert.

Plu-perfect.

I had covered.	*We had covered.*
J'avois couvert, tu avois couvert, il avoit couvert.	Nous avions couvert, vous aviez couvert, ils avoient couvert.

Future.

I will cover.	*We will cover.*
Je couvriray, tu couvriras, il couvrira.	Nous couvrirons, vous couvrirez, ils couvriront.

Imperative Mood.

Cover thou, let him cover.	*Let us cover, cover ye, let them cover.*
Couvre, qu'il couvre.	Couvrons, couvrez, qu'ils couvrent.

Potential Mood.

I may cover.	*We may cover.*
Je couvre, tu couvres, il couvre.	Nous couvrions, vous couvriez, ils couvrent.

Im-

Imperfect 1.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I ſhould cover.	*We ſhould cover.*
Je couvrirois, tu couvrirois, il couvriroit.	Nous convririons, vous couvririez, ils couvriroient.

Imperfect 2.

I ſhould cover,	*We ſhould cover.*
Je couvriſſe, tu couvriſſes, il couvrit.	Nous couvriſſions, couvriſſiez, ils couvriſſent.

Perfect.

I have covered.	*We have covered,*
J'aye couvert, tu ayes couvert, il ait couvert.	Nous ayons couvert, vous ayez couvert, ils ayent couvert.

1. Plu-perfect.

I ſhould have covered.	*We ſhould have covered.*
J'aurois couvert, tu aurois couvert, il auroit couvert.	Nous aurions couvert, vous auriez couvert, ils auroient couvert.

2. Plu-perfect.

I ſhould have covered.	*We ſhould have covered,*
J'euſſe couvert, tu euſſes couvert, il eut couvert.	Nous euſſions couvert vous euſſiez couvert, ils euſſent couvert:

Future

The Future.

I have covered.
J'auray couvert, tu auras couvert, il aura couvert.

We have covered.
Nous aurons couvert, vous aurez couvert, ils auront couvert.

The *Infinitive Mood.*

Couvrir, avoir couvert, couvrant, couvert, *To cover, to have covered, covering, covered.*

à de pour sans { couvrir { *in of for without* { *covering*

Cueillir, *to gather.*

The *Indicative Mood.*

I gather.
Je cueille, tu cueilles, il cueille.

We gather.
Nous cueillons, vous cueillez, ils cueillent.

The *Imperfect.*

I did gather.
Je cueillois, tu cueillois, il cueilloit.

We did gather.
Nous cueillions, vous cueilliez, ils cueilloient.

The *Definite.*

I gathered.
Je cueilli, tu cueillis, il cueillit.

We gathered.
Nous cueillîmes, vous cuillîtez, ils cueillirent.

The *Indefinite.*

I have gathered.
J'ay cueilli, tu as cueilli, il a cueilli.

We have gathered.
Nous avons cueilli, vous avez cueilli, ils ont cueilli,

The

The *Plu-perfect.*

I had gathered.
J'avois cueilli, tu avois cueilli, il avoit cueilli.

We had gathered.
Nous avions cueilli, vous aviez cuelli, ils avoient cueilli.

The *Future:*

I will gather.
Je cueilliray, tu cueilliras, il cueillira.

We will gather.
Nous cueillirons, vous cueillirez, ils cueilliront.

The *Imperative Mood*

Gather thou, let him gather.
Cueille, qu'il cueille.

Let us gather, gather ye, let them gather.
Cueillons, cueillez, qu'ils cueillent.

Potential Mood.

I may gather.
Je cueille, tu cueilles, il cueille.

We may gather.
Nous cueillions, vous cueilliez, ils cueillent.

Imperfect 1.

I should gather.
Je cueillirois, tu cueillirois, il cueilliroit.

We should gather.
Nous cueillirions, vous cueilliriez, ils cueilliroient.

The Imperfect 2.

I might gather.
Je cueilliſſe, tu cueilliſſes, il cueillit.

We might gather.
Nous cueilliſſions vous cueilliſſiez, ils cueilliſſent.

Perfect,

The *Perfect.*

I have gathered
J'aye cueilli, tu ayes cueilli, il ait cueilli.

We have gathered.
Nous ayons cueilli, vous ayez cueilli, ils ayent cueilli.

The 1. Plu-perfect.

I ſhold have gathered.
J'aurois cueilli, tu aurois cueilli, il auroit cueilli.

We ſhould have gathered.
Nous aurions cueilli, vous auriez cueilli, ils auroient cueilli.

The 2. *Plu-perfect.*

I might have gathered.
J'euſſe cueilli.

We might have gathered.
Nous euſſions cueilli.

Future.

I have gathered.
J'auray cueilli.

We have gathered.
Nous aurons cueilli

Infinitive Mood.

Cueillir, avoir cueilli, cueillant, cueilli.

To gather, to have gathered, gathering, gathered.

à, de, pour, ſans } cueillir { *in, of, for, without* } *gathering*

Dormir

Dormir, *to sleep.*

Indicative.

I sleep.

Je dors, tu dors, il dort. Nous dormons, mez, ment.

I did sleep.

Je dormois, mois, moit.

I slept.

Je dormis, mis, mit.

Nous dormïmes, mïtes, mirent.

J'ay dormi. *I have slept.*

J'avois dormi. *I had*

I will sleep.

Je dormiray, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront.

Sleep thou, let him sleep.

Dors, qu'il dorme, dormons, mez, ment.

Potential.

I may sleep.

Je dorme, tu dormes, il dorme, mions, miez, ment.

I should sleep.

Je dormirois, rois, roit, mirions, riez, roient.

I might sleep.

Je dormisse, misses, mit, missions, missiez, missent.

I have slept.

J'aye dormi.

I should have slept.

J'aurois dormi.

I might have slept.

J'eusse dormi.

I have slept.

J'auray dormi.

Infinitive Mood.

Dormir, avoir dormi, dormant, dormi.

To sleep, to have slept, sleeping, slept.

à de pour sans	dormir,	*in* *of* *for* *without*	*sleeping.*

This *Verb* is also *Reciprocal*, taking before it self the *Particle* En, *when it* signifies *neglect*, and also *to be sleepy.*

As I am sleepy.

Je m'endors, tu t'endors, il s'endort, nous nous endormons, mez, ment.

I have been neglectful.

Je me ſuis endormi, tu tés endormi, il s'eſt endormi : nous nous ſommes endormis, vous vous étes endormis, ils ſe ſont endormis,

Fuir, *to flie.*

Indicative Mood.

I flie.

Je fui, tu fuis, il fuit, nous fuyons vous fuyez, ils fuyent.

I did flie.

Je fuyois, tu fuyois, il fuyoit, nous fuyons, vous fuyez, ils fuyoient.

I fled.

Je fuy, tu fuis, il fuit, nous fuîmes, vous fuîtes, ils fuirent.

J'ay fui, *I have fled.*

I had fled.

J'avois fui, &c.

I will flie.

Je fuiray, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront.

Imperative.

Flie thou.

Fui, qu'il fuye, fuyons, fuyez, qu'ils fuyent.

Optative.

I may flie.

Je fuye, tu fuyes, il fuye, nous fuyons, vous fuyez, qu'ils fuyent.

I ſhould flie.

Je fuirois, &c.

I might flie.

Je fuiſſe, tu fuiſſes, il fuit, nous fuiſſions, vous fuiſſiez, ils fuiſſent.

I have fled.

J'aye fui, &c.

I ſhould have fled.

J'aurois fui, &c.

I might have fled.

J'euſſe fui, &c.

I have fled.

J'auray fui, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Fuir, avoir fui, fuyant, fui, *to flie, to have fled, flying, fled.*

à, de, pour, ſans } Fuir { *in, of, for, without* } *flying.*

Geſir, *to lie down.*

This Verb *is uſed only in the third perſon, both ſingular and plural upon the*

the Graves. Cy giſt *here lies down*, Giſant, *lying down*.

Iſſir, *to Iſſue.*

This Verb *is only uſed in the* Participle *common, with the* Auxiliary *Verb*, Je ſuis &c. il eſt iſſu d'une bonne famille, *he's Iſſued of a good Family.*

Mentir, *to lie.*

Indicative.

I lie.

Je mens, tu mens, il ment: nous mentons, tez, tent.

I did lie.

Je mentois, tois, toit: nous mentions, tiez, toient.

I lied.

Je mentis tis, tit: tîmes, tîtes, tirent.

I have lied.

J'ay menti, &c.

I had lied.

J'avois menti, &c.

I will lie.

Je mentiray, ras, ra.

Imperative.

Lie thou, let him lie.

Ments, qu'il mente, mentons, mentez, qu'ils mentent.

Optative.

I may lie.

Je mente, tes te: nous mentions, tiez, tent.

I ſhould lie.

Je mentirois, rois, roit: tirions, tiriez, tiroient.

I might lie.

Je mentiſſe, tiſſes, tit: nous mentiſſions, tiſſiez, tiſſent.

I have lied.

J'aye menti, &c.

I ſhould have lied.

J'aurois menti &c.

I might have lied.

J'euſſe menti, &c.

I have lied

J'auray menti, &c.

Menti, avoir menti, mentant, menti, *to lie, to have lied, lying, lied.*

à	Mentir	*in*	*lying.*
de		*of*	
pour		*for*	
ſans		*without*	

This Verb *is elegantly expreſs'd in the* Indefinite Tenſe *with the particle* En, *as* Relative *to any*

Subject, and is put instead of the Indicative *present in* Englisſh.

Vous en avez menti. *you lie.*

Mourir, *to die.*

Indicative:

I die,

Je meurs, tu meurs, il meurt: Nous mourons, ez, ent.

I did die.

Je mourois, tu mourois, il mouroit: Nous mourions, iez, mouroient.

I died.

Je mourus, tu mourus, il mourut: Nous mourûmes, ûtes, urent.

I am dead.

Je ſuis mort.

I was dead,

J'étois mort, tu ètois mort, il ètoit mort.

Je mourray, *I Will die.*

die thou, let him die.

Meurs, qu'ils meure. Mourons, ez, qu'ils meuent.

I may die.

Je meure, tu meures, il meure: Nous mourions, iez, qu'ils meurent.

I ſhould die,

Je mourrois, tu mourrois, il mourroit: Nous mourrions, iez, oient.

I might die.

Je mouruſſe, tu mouruſſes, il mourût: Nous mouruſſions, icz, uſſent.

I may be dead.

Je ſois mort: Nous ſoyons morts.

I ſhould be dead.

Je ſerois mort: Nous ſerions morts.

I were dead.

Je fuſſe mort.

I am dead.

J'auray êté mort.

To die, to be dead, dying, dead: Mourir, ètre mort, mourant, mort.

à / de / pour / ſans — mourir — *in / of / for / without* — *dying*

Oüir, *to hear.*

Indicative.

I hear.

J'oy

J'oy, tu ois, il oit: Nous oyons, vous oyez, ils oyent.

I did hear.

J'oyois, tu oyois, il oyoit: Nous oyons, vous oyez, ils oyoient.

I heard.

J'ouis, tu ouis, il ouit: Nous ouîmes, vous ouites ils ouirent.

J'ayoui, *I have heard.*

J'avois oui, *I had heard*

J'oiray, *I will hear.*

Hear, let him hear, &c. Oye, qu'il oye, oyons, oyez, qu'ils oyent.

I may hear.

J'oye, tu oyes, il oye; Nous oyons, vous oyez, ils oyent.

I ſhould hear.

J'oirois, rois, roit: Nous oirions, riez, roient.

I might hear,

J'ouiſſe. tu ouiſſes, il ouit: Nous ouiſſions, iſſiez, iſſent.

J'aye oui, *I have heard.*

J'euſſe oui, *I had heard.*

J'aurois oui, *I ſhould have*

J'auray oui, I *have heard*

Ouir, *to hear.*

Avoir oui, *to have heard.*

Oyant, *hearing.*

Oui, *heard.*

à, de, pour, ſans } ouir { *in, of, for, without* } *hearing*

Ouvrir, *to open.*

Couvrir, *to cover, follow the ſame Rule.*

I cover.

Je couvre, vres, vre; Vrons, vrez, vrent.

I did cover,

Je couvrois, vrois vroit vrions, vriez, vroient.

I covered

Je couvri, vrit; vrîmes, vrîtes, vrirent.

I have covered.

J'ay couvert.

I had covered.

J'avois couvert.

I will cover.

Je couvriray.

Cover thou, let him cover, &c. Couvre, qu'il couvre, couvrons, vrez, vrent.

I may cover,
Je couvre, vres, re; vrions, vriez, vrent.
I ſhould cover.
Je couvrirois, roit; Nous couvririons, riez, roient.
I might cover,
Je couvriſſe, iſſes, it; Nous couvriſſions, iſſiez, iſſent.
I have covered,
J'aye couvert.
I ſhould have covered,
J'aurois couvert.
I ſhould have covered,
J'euſſe couvert.
I have covered,
J'auray couvert.

Couvrir, *to cover*; avoir couvert, *to have covered*; couvrant, *covering*; couvert, *covered*.

à	couvrir	*in*	*cove.*
de		*of*	*ring*
pour		*for*	
ſans		*without*	

Souffrir, *to ſuffer.*

Offrir, *to offer, follow the ſame Rule.*

I offer,
J'offre, tu offres, il offre; Nous offrons, vous offrez ils offrent.
I did offer,
J'offrois, rois, roit; nous offrions, riez, roient.
I offered,
J'offri, fris, frit; nous offrimes, frîtes, frirent.
J'ay offert, *I have offered,*
J'avois offert, *I had offer'd*
I will offer,
J'offriray, ras, ra; nous offrirons, rirez, riront.
Offer thou, let him offer, &c
Offre, quil offre, offrons, offrez, qu'ils offrent.
I may offer.
J'offre, res, re; nous offrions, riez, rent.
J'offrirois, *I ſhould offer, I might offer.*
J'offriſſe, nous offriſſions, riſſiez, riſſent.
J'aye offert, *I have offered.*
J'aurois offert,
I ſhould have offered.
J'euſſe offert,
I might have offered.
J'auray offert,
I have offered.
Offrir, *to offer.*

Avoir

Avoir offert, *to have offer'd*
Offrant, *offering.*
Offert, *offered.*

à de pour sans } offrir { *in of for without* } *offering.*

Partir, *to go away.*
I go away.
Je parts, tu parts, il part : nous partons, tez, tent.
I did go away.
Je partois, tois, toit, nous partions, tiez, toient.
I went oway.
Je parti, tis, tit : nous partîmes, tîtes, tirent.
I am gone away,
Je ſuis parti, &c.
I was gone away,
J'etois parti, &c.
I will go away.
Je partiray, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront.
Go away, let him go away.
Pars, qu'il parte, partons, tez, qu'ils partent.
I may go away.
Je parte, tes, te : nous partions, tiez, tent.
I should go away.
Je partirois, rois, roit ; nous partirions, riez, roient.
I might go away.
Je partiſſe, tiſſes, tît : nous partiſſions, tiſſiez, tiſſent.
I be gone away.
Je ſois parti, &c.
I ſhonld be gone.
Je ſerois parti, &c.
I were gone away.
Je fuſſe parti, &c.
I am gone away.
Je ſeray parti, &c.
Partir, *to go away.*
Etre parti, *to be gone way.*
Partant, *going away.*
Parti, *gone away.*

à de pour ſans } Partir { *in of for without* } { *going away*

Se repentir, *to repent*
I repent
Je me repens, tu te repens, il ſe repent : nous nous repentons, vous

vous repentez, ils ſe repentent.

I did repent.

Je me repentois, tois, toit: nous nous repentions, tiez, toient.

I repented.

Je me repenti, tu te repentis, il ſe repentit, nous nous repentîmes, vous vous repentîtes, ils ſe repentirent.

I have repented.

Je me ſuis repenti, tu t'és repenti, il ſéſt repenti, nous nous ſommes repentis, vous vous êtes repentis, ils ſe ſont repentis.

I had repented.

Je m'etois repenti, tu tétois repenti, il s'étoit repenti, nous nous étions repentis, vous vous étiez repentis, ils s'ètoient repentis.

I will repent.

Je me repentiray, tu te repentiras, il ſe repentira, nous n repentirons, vous v repentirez, ils ſe repentiront.

Repent thou, let him re.

Repen toy, qu'il ſe repente, repentons nous, repentez vous, qu'ils ſe repentent.

I may repent,

Je me repente, tu te repentes, il ſe repente, nous n repentions, vous v repentiez, il ſe repentent.

I ſhould repent.

Je me repentirois, tu te repentirois, il ſe repentiroit, nous n repentirions, vous v repentirez, ils ſe repentiroient.

I ſhauld repent.

Je me repentiſſe, tu te repentiſſes, il ſe repentit, nons n repentiſſions, vous v repentiſſiez, ils ſe repentiſſent.

I have repented.

Je me ſois repenti, tu te ſois repenti, il ſe ſoit repenti, nous n ſoyons repentis, vous v ſoyez repentis, ils ſe ſoyent repentis.

I had repented

Je me ſerois repenti, tu te ſerois repenti, il ſe il ſe ſeroit repenti, nous n ſeroins

ſerions repentis, vous v ſeriez repentis, ils ſe ſeroient repentis.

I had repented.

Je me fuſſe repenti, tu te fuſſes repenti, il ſe fut repenti, nous n fuſſions repentis, ils ſe fuſſent repentis.

I have repented.

Je me ſeray repenti, tu te ſeras repenti, il ſe ſera repenti ; nons n ſerons repentis, vons v ſerez, ils ſe ſeront repentis.

Se repentir, *to repent.*

S'etre repenti, *to have repented.*

Se repentant, *repenting.*

Repenti, *repented.*

à
de
pour
ſans
} repentir, { *in, of, for, without* } *repenting.*

Conſentir, *to conſent.* Se reſſentir, *to taſt fully*

Sentir, *to ſmell.*

I ſmell.

Je ſens, tu ſens, il ſent, nous ſentons, vous ſentez, ils ſentent.

I did ſmell.

Je ſentois, tois, toit, nous ſentions, vous tiez, toient.

I ſmelt.

Je ſenti, tu ſentis, il ſentit, nous ſentimes, vous ſentites, rls ſentirent.

J'ay ſenti, *I have ſmelt.*

J'avois ſenti, *I had ſmelt.*

I will ſmell.

Je ſentiray, ras, ra, rons, réz, ront.

Smell thou, let him ſmell, &c.

Sens, qu'il ſente, tons, ſentez, qu'ils ſentent.

I may ſmell.

Je ſente, tu ſentes, il ſente, nous ſentions, vous ſentiez, ils ſentent.

Je ſentirois, *I ſhould ſmell.*

Je ſentiſſe, *I might ſmell.*

J'aye ſenti, *I have ſmelt.*

J'aurois ſenti, *I ſhould have ſmelt.*

J'euſſe ſenti, *I might have ſmelt.*

J'auray ſenti, *I have ſmelt.*

Sentir, *to ſmell.*

Sentant, *ſmelling.*

Senti, *ſmelt.*

à, de, pour, ſans } ſentir { *in, of, for, without* } *ſmelling.*

Servir, *to ſerve.*

I ſerve.

Je ſers, tu ſers, il ſert, nous ſervons, vez, vent.

I did ſerve.

Je ſervois, vois, voit, nous vions, viez, voient.

I ſerved.

Je ſervi, vis, vit, vîmes, vîte, virent.

J'ay ſervi, I *have ſerved.*

J'avois ſervi, I *had ſerved.*

Je ſerviray, I *will ſerve.*

Serve thou, let him ſerve, &c.

Sers, qu'il ſerve, ſervons, ſervez, qu'ils ſervent.

I *may ſerve.*

Je ſerve, ves, ve, nous ſervions, viez, vent.

Je ſervirois, I *ſhould ſerve.*

I *might ſerve.*

Je ſerviſſe, viſſes, vit, nous ſerviſſions, viſſiez, viſſent.

J'aye ſervi, I *have ſerved.*

J'aurois ſervi, *I ſhould have ſerved.*

J'euſſe ſervi, *I might have ſerved.*

J'auray ſervi, *I have ſerved.*

Servir, *to ſerve.*

Avoir ſervi, *to have ſerved:*

Servant, *ſerving.*

Servi, *ſerved.*

à, de, pour, ſans } ſer, vir- { *in, of, for, without* } *ſerving*

Sortir, *to go out.*

I go out.

Je ſors, tu ſors, il ſort; nous ſortons, tez, ils ſortent.

I did go out.

Je ſortois, tois, toit; nous ſortions, tiez, toient.

I went out.

Je ſorti, tis, tit; nous ſortîmes, tîtes, tirent.

Je

Je ſuis ſorti, *I am gone out.*

J'etois ſorti, *I was gone out.*

Je ſortiray, *I will go out.*

Go thou out, let him go out.

Sors, qn'il ſorte, ſortons, ſortez, qu'il ſortent.

I may go out.

Je ſorte, tu ſortes, il ſorte; nous ſortions, tiez, ſortent.

Je ſortirois, *I ſhould go out.*

I might go out.

Je ſortiſſe, tiſſes, tit; N tiſſions, V tiſſiez, tiſſent.

Je ſois ſorti, *I am gone out.*

Je ſerois, ſortî, *I ſhould be gone out.*

Je fuſſe ſorti, *I were gone out.*

Je ſeray ſorti, I *am gone out.*

Sortir, *to go out.*
Sortant, *going out.*
Sorti, *gone out.*

à, de, pour, ſans { ſortir. } *in, of, for, without* } *going out.*

Tenir, *to hold.*

Indicative.

I hold.

Je tiens, tu tiens, il tient; nons tenons, nez, ils tiennent.

I did hold.

Je tenois, nois, noit, nions, niez, noient.

I held.

Je tins, tn tins, il tint; nous tinſmes, vous tinſtes, il tinrent.

J'ay tenu, V avez tenu, ils ont tenu, *I have held.*

J'avois tenu, *I had held.*

I will hold.

Je tiendray, dras, dra, drons, drez, dront.

Imperative.

Hold thou, let him hold.

Tien, qu'il tienne, tenons, tenez, qn'ils tiennent.

Optative.

I may hold.

Je tienne, tu tiennes, il tienne; nons tenions, niez, ils tiennent.

I ſhould hold.

Je tiendrois, drois, droit, drions, driez, droient.

I *might hold.*

Je tinſſe, tn tinſſes, il tint; nons tinſſions, vous tinſſiez, ils tinſſent.

J'aye, *I have held.*

J'aurois tenu, I *ſhould have held*

J'euſſe tenu, I *might have held.*

J'auray tenu, *I have held.*

Infinitive.

Tenîr, *to hold.*
Tenant, *holding.*
Tenu, *held.*

à, de, pour, ſans } Te- nir, } *in, of, for, without* } *holding.*

Venir, advenir, ſurvenir, *To come, to become, to happen or relieve.*

Contrevenir, *to tranſgreſs.*

I come.

Je viens, tu viens, il vient; nons venons, nez, ils, viennent:

I did come.

Je venois, nois, noit, nions, niez, noient.

I came.

Je vins, tn vins, il vint; nous vinmes, vons vintes, ils vinrent.

Je ſuis venu, *I am come.*
J'etois venu, *I was come.*
Je viendray, I *will come.*

Come thou, let him come, &c.

Vien, qu'il vienne, venons, venez, qu'ils viennent.

I may come.

Je vienne, tn viennes, il vienne; nons venions, v veniez, ils viennent.

I *ſhould come.*

Je viendrois, drois, droit, drions, driez, droient.

I *might come.*

Je vinſſe, tu vinſſes, il vint;

vint; nous vinſſions, ſſiez, ils vinſſent.

Je ſois venu, I *am come.*

Je ſerois venu, I *ſhould be come.*

Je fuſſe venu, I *were be come.*

Je ſeray venu, I *ſhall be come.*

Venir, *to com.*
Venant, *coming.*
Venu, *coming.*

à de pour ſans	Ve- nir,	*in* *of* *for* *without*	*com-* *ing.*

Vetir, *to wear.*

I *wear.*

Je vês, tu vês, il vêt; nous vêtons, tez, ils vetent.

I *did were.*

Je vêtois, tois, toit; n. vetions, tiez, toient.

I *worn.*

Je veti, tis, tit; nous vetîmes, tîtes, tirent.

J'ay vêtu. I *have worn.*

J'avois vêtu, I *had worn.*

Je vêtiray, I *will wear.*

Wear thou, let him wear.

Vês, qu'il vête, vetons, vetez, qu'ils vetent.

I *may wear.*

Je vete, tu vetes, il vete, nous vetions, vous vetiez, ils vetent.

I *ſhould wear.*

Je vetirois, ois, oit, rions, riez, roient.

I *might wear.*

Je vetiſſe, tiſſes, tit, tiſſions, tiſſiez, tiſſent,

J'aye vetu, I *have worn.*

I *ſhould have worn.*

J'aurois vetu.

J'auray vetu, I *have worn.*

Vetir, *to wear.*
Vetant, *wearing.*
Vetu, *wearing.*

à de pour ſans	Vetir	*in* *of* *for* *without*	*wearing.*

The Irregular Verbs *of the third Conjugation in* oir.

s'Aſſeoir, *to ſit.*

I ſit:

Je m'aſſié, tu t'aſſies, il s'aſſiet ; Nous nous aſſêons, V. vous aſſèez, ils s'aſſoient.

I did ſit.

je m'aſſoiois, tu t'aſſoiois il s'aſſoioit : Nous nous aſſoions, vous vous aſſoiez, ils s'aſſoioent.

I ſate.

Je m'aſſis, tu t'aſſis, il s'aſſit: Nous nous aſsîmes, vous vous aſsîtes, ils s'aſſirent.

I have ſet down.

Je me ſuis aſſis, tu t'ès aſſis, il s'eſt aſſis : Nous nous ſommes aſſis, vous v: ètes aſſis, ils ſe ſont aſſis.

I had ſet down.

Je m'ètois aſſis, tu t'ètois aſſis, il s'ètoit aſſis vous vous etiez aſſis, ils

I will ſit down.

Je m'aſſéeray, tu t'aſſéeras, il s'aſſéra ; Nous nous aſſéerons, &c.

Sit down, let him ſit down, Aſſie toy, qu'il s'aſſée, aſſéons nous, aſſéez vous, qu'ils s'aſſoient,

I may ſit.

Je m'aſſoye, tu t'aſſoyes il s'aſſoye : Nous nous aſſoyons, vous vous aſſoyez.

I ſhould ſit.

Je m'aſſéerois, tu t'aſſéerois, il s'aſſéeroit ; Nous n aſſéerions, vous vous aſſéeriez, ils s'aſſéeroient.

I might ſit.

Je m'aſſiſſe, tu t'aſſiſſes, il s'aſſit: Nous n aſſiſſions vous v. aſſiſſiez.

I have ſet down.

Je me ſois aſſis, tu te ſois aſſis, il ſe ſoit aſſis ; Nous n. ſoyons aſſis, *&c.*

I ſhould have ſet.

Je me ſerois aſſis, tu te ſerois aſſis, *&c.*

I had ſet

Je me fuſſe aſſis, tu te fuſſes aſſis, Nous, nous fuſſions aſſis.

I have ſet.

Je me ſeray aſſis, tu te ſeras aſſis, il ſe ſera aſſis ; Nous nous ſerons aſſis, vous vous ſerez aſſis, ils ſe ſeront aſſis.

s'Aſſeoir, *to ſit.*

s'Etre

s'Etre assis, *to have set,*
s'Asseant, *sitting.*

à, de, pour, sans } s'Asseoir { *in, of, for, without* } *sitting.*

Falloir, *to be needful.*

This Verb *is* Impersonal, *nevertheless it receiveth the* Pronouns *before it in* English, *and it places them after it in* French; *and requires the next* Verb *in the* Optative; *as,* il faut que je fasse cela, I *must do that.*

Falloir, *to be needful.*

Indicative.

I, *we*, *thou, ye*, *he, they* } *must.*

Il faut { je, nous / tu, vous / il, ils, elle, elles } que

I, *we*, *thou, ye*, *he, they* } *should.*

Il falloit { je, nous / tu, vous / il, ils, elle, elles } que

I, *we*, *thou, ye*, *he, they* } *must.*

Il faudra { je, nous / tu, vous / il, ils, elle, elles } que

This Verb *is not used in all its* Moods *and* Tenses, *but we take the* Verb to owe *instead of it, as*
Il faloit que je le fisse.
I *did owe to do it.*

Falloir, *to be needful.*
Il faut, *it must*
Il faloit, *it was needful.*
Il falut, *it was needful.*
Il a falu. *it was needful, it had been needful.*
Il avoit falu,
Il faudra, *it will be needful*
Il faille, *it may be needful.*
It should be needful.
Il faudroit,
Il falut, *it has been needful*
it should have been needful.
Il ait fallu,
Il eût falu, *the same.*
it shall have been needful.
Il aura falu,

Mou-

Mouvoir, *to move.*

I *move.*

Je meus, tu meus, il meut ; nous mouvons, vez, ils meuvent.

I *did move.*

Je mouvois, vois, voit; nous mouvions, viez, voient.

I *moved.*

Je mû, tu mus, il mut; nous mûmes, ûtes, urent.

J'ay mu, I *have moved.*

J'avois, I *had moved.*

Je mouvray, I *will move.*

Move thou, let him move.

Meu, qu'il meuve, mouvons, mouvez, qu'ils meuvent.

I *may move.*

Je meuve, ves, ve, mouvions, viez, meuvent.

Je mouvrois, I *should move*

I *might move.*

Je musse, es, ut, nous mussions.

J'aye mu, I *have moved.*

I *should have moved.*

J'aurois mu,

I *might have moved.*

J'eusse mu,

J'auray mu, I *have moved*

Mouvoir, *to move.*

Mouvant, *moving.*

Mu, *moved.*

Pleuvoir, *to rain.*

Impersonal.

Il pleut, *it rains.*
Il pleuvoit, *it did rain.*
Il plut, *it rained.*
Il a pleu, *it has rained.*
Il avoit plu, *it had rained.*
Il pleuvra, *it will rain.*
Qu'il pleuve. *let it rain.*
Il pleuvroit, *it should rain.*
Il ait plu, *it has rained.*
Il auroit plu,
it should have rained.
Il eut plu, *it had rained.*
Il aura plu, *it has rained.*
Pleuvoir, *to rain.*
Pleuvant, *raining.*

à de pour sans	pleuvoir	*in* *of* *for* *without*	*raining.*

Pouvoir, *to be able.*

I *can.*

Je puis, tu peux, il peut;

Nous

Nous pouvons, vous pouvez, ils peuvent.

I *could.*

Je pouvois, vois, voit; vions, viez, voient.

I *could.*

Je pû, tu pûs, il pût, pûmes, pûtes, purent.

J'ay pü, I *have been able.*

J'avois pû, I *had been able*

I *will be able.*

Je pourray, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

I *may be able.*

Je puiſſe, tu puiſſes, il puiſſe; nous puiſſions, vous puiſſiez, ils puiſſent.

Je pourrois, I *ſhould be able*

I *were able.*

Je pûſſe, tu puſſes, il pût, nous puſſions, vous puſſiez, ils puſſent.

Jaye pü, I *have been able.*

J'aurois pü, I *could.*

j'euſſe pû, I *could.*

j'auray pü, I *have been able*

Pouvoir, *to be able.*

Pouvant, *being able.*

à	pouvoir	*in*	*being able.*
de		*of*	
pour		*for*	
ſans		*without*	

Sçavoir, *to know.*

I *know.*

Je ſçay, tu ſçais, il ſçait; nous ſçavons, vez, vent

I *did know.*

Je ſçavois, vois, voit; vions, viez, voient.

We uſe elegantly, je ne ſçaurois, il ne ſçauroit; nous ne ſçaurions, vous ne ſçauriez, ils ne ſçauroient; *I cannot, thou, he cannot, we, ye, they cannot.*

I *known*

je ſceu, tu ſceu, il ſceut nous ſceûmes, vous ſceûtes, ils ſceurent.

j'ay ſceu, I *have known.*

j'avois ſceu *had known*

I *will know.*

je ſçauray, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

know thou, let him know &c

Sçache, qu'il ſçache, ſçachons, chez, qu'ils ſçachent.

I *may know.*

je ſçache, tu ſçaches, il ſçache; nous ſçachions, chiez, ils ſçachent.

je ſçaurois, I *ſhould know:*

I ſhould know.

je ſceuſſe, tu ſceuſſes, il ſceut; nous ſceuſſions, ſiez, ils ſceuſſent.

j'aye ſceu, I *have known.*

I ſhould have known.

j'aurois ſceu.

j'euſſe ſceu, I *had known.*

j'auray ſceu, I *have known.*

ſçavoir, *to know.*

ſçachant, *knowing.*

ſceu, *known.*

à de pour ſans | ſçavoir | *in of for without* | *knowing*

Valoir, prevaloir,

To be worth, to prevail.

I am worth

Je vaû, tu vaus, il vaut, nous valons, vous valez, ils valent.

I was worth.

je valois, lois, loit; lions liez, loient.

I was worth.

je valu, lus, lut; nous valûmes, lûtes, lurent.

j'ay valu, I *have been worth*

j'avois valu, I *had been wo.*

I will be worth.

je vaudray, dras, dra; drons, drez, dront

I may be worth.

je vaille, tu vailles, il vaille; nous valions, liez, ils vaillent.

I ſhould be worth.

je vaudrois, drois, droit, drion, driez, droient.

I have been worth.

j'aye valu.

I ſhould have been worth.

j'aurois valu:

I had been worth,

j'euſſe valu.

I have been worth,

j'auray valu.

valoir, *to be worth.*

valant, *being worth.*

valu, *worth.*

à de pour ſans | valoir | *in of for without* | *being worth*

Voir, prevoir, revoir, pourvoir, *to ſee, to foreſee, to ſee again, to provide.*

I ſee.

je vois, tu vois, il voit; nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voyent.

I

I *did see:*
je voyois, tu voyois, il voyoit; nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voyoient.

I *saw.*
je vis, tu vis, il vit; vîmes, vîtes, ils virent.

j ay veu, I *have seen.*
j'avois veu, *I had seen.*
Je verray, *I will see.*
See thou, let him see, &c.
Vois, qu'il voye, voyons, voyez, qu'ils voyent.

I may see.
Je voye, tu voyes, il voye, nous voyons, vous voyez, qu'ils voyent.

I should see.
Je verrois, rois, roit, rions, riez, roient.

I might see.
Je visse, tu visses, il vit, nous vissions, ssiez, ils vissent.

J'aye veu, *I have seen.*
I should have seen,
J'aurois veu.
J'eusse veu, *I had seen.*
I shall have seen.
j'auray veu.
Voir, *to see.*
Voyant, *seeing.*
Veu, *seen.*

à	Voir	*in*	*Seeing.*
de		*of*	
pour		*for*	
sans		*without*	

Vouloir, condouloir, *To be willing, to sorrow.*

I will.
je veux, tu veux il veut, nous voulons, lez, ils veulent.

I *would*
je voulois, lois, loit; lions, liez, loient.

I *was willing*
je voulu, lus, lut, lûmes, lûtes, lurent.
j'ay voulu, I *have been.*
j'avois voulu, I *had been.*

I *will be willing.*
je voudray, dras, dra, drons, drez, dront.

I *may be willing.*
je veille, tu vueilles, il vueille; nous voulions, liez, ils vueillent.

I *should be willing.*
je voudrois, drois, droit, nous voudrions, driez, droient.

I *were willing.*
je vouluſſe, luſſes, lut, luſſions, luſſiez, luſſent.
I *have been willing.*
j'aye voulu.
I *ſhould have been willing.*
j'euſſe voulu.
I *ſhould have been willing.*
j'aurois voulu.
I *have been willing.*
j'auray voulu.
Vouloir, *to be willing.*
Voulant, *being willing.*

à de pour ſans	Vouloir	*without*	*willing.*

The Verbs of the fourth Conjugation *in* re.

Abſoudre, reſoudre,
To abſolve, to reſolve.

I *abſolve,*
j'abſou, tu abſous, il abſout; Nous abſolvons, vez, vent.
I *did abſolve.*
j'abſolvois, ois, oit; nous abſolvions, iez, voient.
I *abſolved.*
j'abſous, ſous, ſout, nous abſoumes, ſoutes, ſourent.
j'ay abſous, I *have abſol.*
I *had abſolved.*
j'avois abſous.
I *will abſolve.*
J'abſondray, ras, ra; nous abſoudrons, ront.
Abſolve thou, let him abſolve.
Abſous, qu'il abſolve, abſolvons, abſolvez, qu'ils abſolvent.
I *may abſolve.*
J'abſolve, ſolves, ſolve, ſolvions, iez, ſolvent.
I *ſhould abſolve.*
J'abſoudrois, ois, oit, drions, driez, droient.
Abſoudre, *to abſolve.*
Abſolvant, *abſolving.*
Abſous, *abſolved.*
Boire, *to drink.*
I *drink.*
je boîs, tu bois, il boit; Nous beuvons, vez, ils boivent.
I *did drink.*
Je beuvois, oit; Nous beuvions, iez, ils beuvoient.

I *drink*

I *drunk*.
je beu, tu beus, il beut; Nous bûmes, vous bûtes, ils bürent.
J'ay beu, I *have drunk*
j'avois beu, I *had drunk*.
I *will drink*.
je boiray, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront.
Drink thou, let him drink.
Bois, qu'il boive, beuvons, beuvez, qu'ils boivent.
I *may drink*.
je boive, tu boives, il boive; Nous beuvions, viez, qu'il boivent.
I *ſhould drink*.
je boirois, ois, oit, rions, iez, roient.
je beuſſe, tu beuſſes, il beüt; Nous beuſſions, ſſiez.
j'aye beu, I *have drunk*.
j'euſſe beu, I *ſhould have drunk*.
j'auray beu, I *have drunk*.

Infinitive.
Boire, *to drink*.
Beuvant, *drinking*.
Beu, *drunk*

à de pour ſans	boire	*in* *of* *for* *without*

drinking

Circoncire, *to circumciſe*.

Indicative.

I *circumciſe*.
je circonc*i*s, Nous circonciſons, ciſez.
je circonciſois, I *did circumciſe*.
I *circumciſed*.
je circoncis, is, it; nous circoncîmes, cîtes, cirent.
j'ay circoncis, I *have circumciſed*.
j'avois circoncis, I *had circumciſed*.
je circoncoiray.

Imperative.

Circumciſe thou, let him circumciſe.
Circoncis, qu'il circonciſe.

Optative.
I *may circumciſe*.
je circonciſe, ciſent.

je

je circoncirois, I *ſhould circumciſe.*
je circonciſſe.

Infinitive.

Circoncire, *to circumciſe.*
Circoncis, *circumciſed.*

Conclurre, *to conclude.*

Indicative.

I conclude.
Je conclus, clus, clut; Nous concluons, uez, cluent.

I did conclude.
je concluois, ois, oit: Nous concluions, iez, cluoient.

I *concluded.*
je conclus, clus, clut, clûmes, ûtes, clurent.

I *have concluded.*
j'ay conclu.

I *had concluded.*
j'avois conclu.

I *will conclude.*
je concluray, ras, ra, clurons, rez, ront.

Imperative.

Conclude thou, let him conclude.
Conclu, qu'il conclue, concluons, ez, qu'ils concluent.

Optative.

I *may conclude.*
je conclue, clues, clue, cluions, iez, uent.

I *ſhould conclude.*
je concluerois, ois, oit, clurions, riez, clueroient.
je concluſſe, uſſes, ut, cluſſions, iez, cluſſent.
j'aye conclu, I *have concluded.*
j'aurois conclu, I *ſhould have concluded.*
j'euſſe conclu, I *might have concluded.*
j'auray conclu, I *have concluded.*

Infinitive.

Conclure, *to conclude.*
Concluant, *concluding.*
Conclu, *concluded.*

à de

à de pour ſans	conclur- re,	*in* *of* *for* *without*	*conclu-* *ding.*

Conduire, *to conduct.*
Econduire, *and the reſt in* üire:

I *conduct.*

je conduis, uis, uit, duiſons, duiſez, duiſent.

I *did conduct:*

je conduiſois, oit, oit, duiſions, iez, duiſoient.

I *conducted.*

je conduiſis, is, it, sîmes, ites, irent.

j'ay conduit, I *have conducted.*

j'avois conduit, I *had conducted.*

je conduiray, I *will conduct:*

Conduct thou, let him conduct.

Condui, qu'il conduiſe, conduiſons, conduiſez, qu'ils conduiſent.

I *may conduct.*

je conduiſe, ſes, ſe; nous conduiſions, ſiez, uiſent:

je conduirois, I *ſhould conduct.*

je conduiſſe, iſſes, iſſions, I *might conduct.*

j'aye conduit, I *have conducted.*

j'aurois conduit, I *might have conducted.*

j'euſſe conduit, I *ſhould have conducted:*

j'auray conduit, I *have conducted.*

Conduire, *to conduct.*
conduiſant, *conducting.*
Conduit, *conducted.*

à de pour ſans	conduire,	*in* *of* *for* *without*	*conduc-* *ting*

Confire, *to confect.*

I *confect.*

je confis, fis, fit, fiſons, fiſez, fiſent.

je confiſois, I *did confect.*

I *confected.*

je confis, fis, fit, fîmes, fîtes, firent.

j'avois confi, I *had confected.*

je confiray, I *will confect.*

Imperative

Confect thou, let him confect.

Con-

Confi, qu'il confiſe, fiſons fiſez, qnils confiſent.

I may confect,
je confiſe, ſes, ſe ; nous confiſions, ſiez, fiſent.

I ſhould confect,
je confirois,
confire, *to confect.*
confiſant, *confecting.*
confit, *confected.*

à de pour ſans	confire	*in* *of* *for* *without*	*confecting.*

Connoître, *to know.*

Indicative.

I *know.*
je connois, nois, noit, noiſſons. *Vous connoiſſez ils connoiſſent*
I *did know.*
je connoiſſois, ſſois, ſſoit ; noiſſions, ſiez, noiſſoient.
I *known,*
je connu, nus, nut ; numes, nutes, nurent :
j'ay connu, I *have known*
j'avois connu, I *had known*
I *will know,*
je connoitray, tras, tra, trons, trez, tront :

Imperative:
know thou, let him know.
connois, qu'il connoiſſe, connoiſſons, ſſez. ſſent.

Optative.
I may know.
Je connoiſſe, ſes, ſe ; noiſſions, ſiez, ſent.
I ſhould know.
je connoitrois, trois, troit, noitrions, triez. troient.
I ſhould know.
je connuſſe, ſes, ſe ; nous nuſſions, ſiez, nuſſent,
j'aye connu, *I have known*
I ſhould have known.
j'aurois connu,
I ſhould have known:
j'euſſe connu,
j'auray connu, *I have kn.*

Infinitive.
Connoitre, *to know.*
Connu, *known.*

à de pour ſans	Connoitre	*in* *of* *for* *without*	*knowing*

All its compounded do follow its Rule, and Croitre *to* ~~know~~ *grow*, paraitre, *to appear, and their derived.*

Coudre

Coudre, *to ſow.*

Indicative.

I ſow.

je cous, tu cous, il cout; nous couſons, vous couſez, ils couſent.

I did ſow.

je couſois, ois, oit, ions, iez, oient.

I ſowed.

je couſis, is, it; nous couſîmes, ites.

j'ay couſu, *I have ſown.*

j'avois couſu, *I had ſown*

I will ſow.

je coudray, dras, dra; drons, drez, dront.

Imperative.

ſow thou.

cous, qu'il couſe, couſons, ſez, ſent.

Optative.

I may ſow,

je couſe, ſes, ſes; ſions, ſiez, ſent.

I ſhould ſow.

je coudrois, drois, droit; drions, driez, droient.

I ſhould ſow,

je couſiſſe, ſes, ſit; nous couſiſſions, ſiez, ſent.

j'aye couſu, *I have ſown.*

I ſhould have ſown.

j'aurois couſu.

I ſhould have ſown.

j'euſſe couſu.

j'auray couſu, *I have ſown*

Infinitive.

coudre, *to ſow:*

couſant *ſowing.*

couſu, *ſowed:*

à, de, pour, ſans } coudre { *in, of, for, without* } { *ſow-ing.*

Croire, *to believe.*

I believe.

Je croy, tu crois il croit; nous croyons, vous croyez, ils croyent:

I did believe,

Je croyois, ois, oit; oyons, oyez, oyoient.

I believed

Je cru, tu crus, il crut; nous crumes, vous crutes ils crurent:

j'ay cru *I have believed*

j'avois cru, *I had believed*

I will believe,

je croiray, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront:

Believe thou.

Crois, qu'il croye, croyons, croyez, qu'ils croyent.

I may believe.

Je croye, yes, ye; yons, yez, yent.

Je croirois, *I ſhould believe*

I might believe.

Je cruſſe, ſes, ut; nous cruſſions, ſiez, uſſent.

J'aye crü, *I have believed.*

I might have believed,

J'aurois crü.

I ſhould have believed,

J'euſſe cru.

J'auray cru, *I have believ'd*

Croire, *to believe.*

Croyant, *believing.*

Cru, *believed.*

à de pour ſans	croire	*in* *of* *for* *without*	*believing.*

Cuire. *to bake.*

Indicative.

I bake.

Je cuis, tu cuis, il cuit; nous cuiſons, vous cuiſez ils cuiſent.

I did bake.

Je cuiſois, ois, oit, nous cuiſions, ſiez, ſoient.

I baked.

Je cuiſis, ſis, ſit; nous cuiſîmes, ſîtes, ſirent.

J'ay cuit, *I have baked.*

J'avois cuit, *I had baked*

I will bake.

Je cuiray, as, a; ons, ez, ont

Imperative.

Bake thou, &c.

Cuis, qu'il cuiſe, cuiſons; ſez, qu'ils cuiſent.

Optative.

I may bake.

Je cuiſe, ſes, uiſe, ſions; ſiez, qu'ils cuiſent.

Je cuirois, *I ſhould bake.*

I ſhould bake.

Je cuiſiſſe, ſes, ſit; ſiſſions, ſiez, ſiſſent.

J'aye cuit, *I have baked.*

I ſhould have baked,

J'aurois cuit.

I ſhould have baked,

J'euſſe cuit.

J'auray cuit, *I have baked*

Infinitive.

Cuire, *to bake.*

Cuiſant, *baking.*

Cuit, *baked.*

à
de cuire { *in* / *of* / *for* / *without* } *baking.*
pour
ſans

So Inſtruire, *to inſtruct*, nuire, *to hurt*, conduire, *to conduct*, luire, *to light*, détruire, *to deſtroy*.

Dire, *to ſay.*

I ſay,

Je dy, tu dis, il dit; nous diſons, vous dites, ils diſent.

I did ſay,

Je diſois, ſois, ſoit, ſions, ſiez.

Contredire, maudire, mêdire: *have in the ſecond Plural perſon*, Contrediſez, maudiſſez, mediſez, prediſez.

I ſaid or told.

Je dis, tu dis, il dit, nous dîmes, dîtes, dirent.

J'ay dit, *I have ſaid.*

J'avois dit, *I had ſaid.*

I will ſay,

Je diray, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront,

ſay thou.

Dy, qu'il diſe, diſons, dites, qu'ils diſent.

I may ſay,

Je diſe, tu diſes, il diſe: nous diſions, ſiez, ſent.

I ſhould ſay.

Je dirois, rois, roit, rions, riez, roient.

I ſhould ſay.

Je diſſe, diſſes, dît; diſſions, ſiez, diſſent.

J'aye dit, *I have ſaid.*

I ſhould have ſaid.

J'aurois dit, *and* jeuſſe dit

J'auray dit, *I have ſaid*

Dire, *to ſay.*

Diſant, *ſaying.*

Dit, *ſaid.*

à
de { dire { *in* / *of* / *for* / *without* } } *ſaying.*
pour
ſans

Décrire, circonſcrire, ſouſcrire, tranſcrire.

Ecrire, *to write.*

Indicative.

I write,

J'écris, tu écris, il ecrit, nous écrivons, vez, vent:

I did write,

J'écrivois, ois, oit, vions, viez, voient.

I wrote,
J'écrivi, vis, vit, vîmes, vîtes, virent.
J'ay écrit, *I have written.*
J'avois écrit, *I had written*
J'écriray, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront. *I will write.*

Imperative.
Ecri, qu'il écrive, écrivons, vez, vent.

Optative.
I may write.
J'écrive, ves, ve, vions, viez, vent.
I ſhould write.
J'écrirois, ois, oit, ions, riez, roient.
I ſhould write.
J'écriviſſe, viſſes, vît, viſſions, viſſiez, viſſent.
J'aye écrit, *I have written*
I ſhould have written,
J'aurois écrit.
I might have written,
J'euſſe écrit.
I have written,
J'auray écrit.

Infinitive.
Ecrire, *to write.*
Ecrivant, *writing.*
Ecrit, *wrote.*

à, de, pour, ſans | ecrire | *in, of, for, without* | *writing.*

Contrefaire, defaire, parfaire, refaire, ſurfaire.

Faire, *to do.*

I do, or make.
Je fais, tu fais, il fait, nous faiſons, vous faites, ils font.
I did make.
Je faiſois, oit, oit, nous faiſions, ſiez, ſoient.
I made, or done.
Je fis, is, it, nous fîmes, vous fîtes, ils firent:
J'ay fait, *I have done:*
J'avois fait, *I had made:*
I will make, or do,
Je feray, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront:
Do, or make,
Fais, qu'il faſſe, faiſons, faites, qu'ils faſſent:
I may do, or make,
Je faſſe, tu faſſes, il faſſe, nous faſſions, ſſiez, ſſent:
I ſhould do, or make,
Je ferois, ois, oit, rions, riez, roient:

I

I ſhould do, or make:
Je fiſſe, tu fiſſes, il fit, nousfiſſions, fiſſiez, fiſſent.
J'aye fait, I *have done:*
I ſhould have done,
J'aurois fait:
I might have done:
j'euſſe fait:
j'auray fait, I *have done:*
Faire, *to do, or to make:*
Faiſant, *doing:*
Fait, *done, or made:*

à / de / pour / ſans } Faire { *in* / *of* / *for* / *without* } *doing.*

Lire, relire, *to read.*

Je ly, tu lis, il lit; nous liſons, vous liſez, ils liſent.
I did read.
Je liſois, ſois, ſoit, ſions, ſiez, ſoient.
I read.
Je leu, tu leûs, il leut; nous lûmes, vous lûtes, ils leurent.
J'ay leu, *I have read.*
J'avois leu, *I had read.*
I will read.
Je liray, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront.

Read thou, let him read.
Ly, qu'il liſe, liſons, liſez, qu'ils liſent:
I may read.
Je liſe, ſes, ſe, ſions, ſiez, ſent.
I ſhould read.
Je liroîs, rois, roit, rions, riez, roient.
I ſhould read.
Je leuſſe, ſſes, il leut; nous leuſſions, ſſiez, ſent.
J'aye leu, *I have read.*
I ſhould have read.
J'aurois leu.
J'euſſe leu, *the ſame as above.*
J'auray leu, *I have read.*

Lire, *to read.*
Liſant, *reading.*
Leu, *read.*

à / de / pour / ſans } Lire { *in* / *of* / *for* / *without* } *Reading.*

Mordre, tordre, detordre, *To bite. Indefinite* tors.

I bite,
Je mords, tu mords, il mord;

mord; nous mordons, dez, dent.

I did bite.

Je mordois, dois, doit; dions, diez, doient.

I bitten.

Je mordis, dis, dit, dîmes, dîtes, dirent.

J'ay mordu, *I have bit.*
J'avois mordu, *I had*, &c.

I will bite.

Je mordray, dras, dra, drons, drez, dront.

Bite thou,

Mords, qu'il morde, mordons, dez, dent.

I may bite.

Je morde, des, de, dions, diez, dent.

I should bite.

Je mordrois, drois, droit, drions, driez, droient.

I should bite.

Je mordiſſe, es, ît; nous mordiſſions, ſſiez, diſſent.

J'aye mordu, I *have bit.*

I should have bitten.

J'aurois mordu.

J'euſſe mordu, *the same as above.*

Jauray mordu, I *have bit.*

Mordre, *to bite.*
Mordant, *biting.*
Mordu, *bitten.*

à de pour ſans	Mor- dre	*in* *of* *for* *without*	*biting.*

Moudre, *to grind.*

Indicative.

I grind.

Je moûs, tu moûs, il moût; nous moulons, ez, lent.

Je moulois, *I did grind.*
Je moulu, I *grinded.*
j'ay moulu, I *have grind'd*
j'avois moulu I *had grind*
je moudray, *I will grind:*

Grind thou,

Meu, qu'il meuſe, lons, lez, qu'ils meulent:

I *may grind,*

je meule, les, le, nous moulions, liez, lent:
je moudrois, I *should grind*
je mouluſſe, I *should grind*
j'aye mou'u, I *have grind'd*

I *should have grinded,*

j'aurois moulu.

I might have grinded,
J'euſſe moulu.
I have grinded,
J'auray moulu.

Infinitive.

Moudre, *to grind.*
Moulant, *grinding.*
Moulu, *grinded.*

à de pour ſans { Moudre, } { *in of for without* } { *grinding.* }

Naître, *to be born.*
I am born.
Je nais, tu nais, il nait, Nous naiſſons, vous naiſſez, ils naiſſent.
I was born.
Je naiſſois, ſois, ſoit, naiſſons, ſiez, ſoient.
I was born.
Je nâquis, quis, quit, naquîmes, îtes, irent.
Je ſuisné, *I have been born.*
J'ètois, né, *I had been born,*
Je naitray, *I will be born.*

Imperative.
Be born.
Nâis qu'il naiſſe, naiſſons, ſez, qu'ils naiſſent
Optative.
I may be born.
Je naiſſe, ſes, ſions, ſiez, ſent.
I ſhould be born.
Je naitrois, *I ſhould be born.*
I were born.
Je nâquiſſe, es, it ; Nous nâquiſſions, ſſiez, ſſent.
Je ſois né, *I be born.*
Je ſerois né, *I ſhould be born.*
Je fuſſe né, *or* J'euſſe eté né, { *I ſhould have been born.* }
I have been born.
J'auray eté né, *I have been born.*
Naitre, *to be born.*
Etré né, *to be born.*
Naiſſant, *being born.*
Né, *born.*

à de pour ſans { Naître, } { *in of for without* } { *being born* }

Paître

Paitre, repaitre, *to feed.*

The Indefinite, repûs.

Perdre, *to loſe.*

Indicative.

I loſe.

Jé pers, tu pers, il pert; nous perdons, dez, dent.

Je perdois, *I did loſe.*

I loſt.

Je perdis, dis, dit; nous perdîmes, îtes, irent.

J'ay perdu, *I have loſt.*

J'avois perdu, *I had loſt.*

Je perdray, *I will loſe.*

Imperative.

Loſe thou.

Pers, qu'il perde, dons, dez, dent.

Optative.

I may loſe.

Je perde, des, de, dions, diez, dent.

Je perdrois, *I ſhould loſe.*

Je perdiſſe, ſes, dit, diſſions, ſiez, diſſent.

J'aye perdu, *I have loſt.*

J'aurois perdu, *I ſhould have loſt.*

J'euſſe perdu, *the ſame as above.*

J'auray perdu, *I have loſt.*

Infinitive:

Perdre, *to loſe.*

Perdant, *loſing.*

Perdu, *loſt.*

à, de, pour, ſans } Perdre { *in, of, for, without* } *loſing*

Plaire, *to pleaſe.* } Plaire, *to be pleaſed.*

This *Verb* is a *Verb Active* and *Impersonal*, in *French* tho it ſeems to be *Active* and *Paſſive* in *Engliſh*, firſt I give you the *Active.*

I pleaſe.

Je plais, tu plais, il plait, plaiſons, ſez, ſent.

I did pleaſe.

Je plaiſois, ſois, ſoit, plaiſions, ſiez, ſoient.

I pleaſed.

Je plu, tu plus, il plut; nous plûmes, plutes, plurent.

J'ay plu, *I have pleaſed.*

J'avois plu, *I had pleaſed.*

Je

Je plairay, I *will please.*
Please thou
Plais, qu'il plaiſe, plaiſons, ſez, ſent.
I may please.
Je plaiſe, ſes, ſe, ſions, ſiez, ſent.
I ſhould please.
Je plairois, *I ſhould please.*
Je pluſſe, ſes, ut, uſſions, ſiez, uſſent,
I have pleaſed.
J'aye plu, *I have pleaſed.*
J'aurois plu, *I ſhould have pleaſed.*
J'euſſe plu, I *might have pleaſed.*
J'auray plu, *I have pleaſed.*
Plaire, *to please.*
Avoir plu, *to have pleaſed.*
Plaiſant, *pleaſing.*
Plu, *pleaſed.*

à de pour ſans } Plaire, { *in of for without* } *pleaſing.*

Impersonal.
Plaire. *to please.*

Indicative.

I am pleaſed, thou art pleaſed. il me plait, il te plait, il luy plait.

we ye they | *are plea- ſed.* | il nous il vous il leur | plait

Plaire, *to be pleaſed.*

I am thou art he is | *we ye they* | *are plea- ſed.*

il | me, nous te, vous luy, leur | plait

I was, thou waſt, he was. | *we ye they* | *were plea- ſed*

il | me, te, luy, | nous vous leur | plaiſoit

I was, thou waſt, he was, | *we ye they* | *were plea- ſed*

il | me, te luy, | nous vous leur | plut

I have,	*we*	*have been*
thou hast,	*ye*	*pleased.*
he has,	*they*	

il	m',	nous	a plu
	t',	vous	
	luy,	leur	

I, we	*hadbe en pleased.*
thou, ye	
he, they	

il	m', nous,	avoit
	t', vous,	plu
	luy, leur,	

I, *we*	*will be pleased.*
thou, ye	
he, they	

il	me,	nous,	plaira
	te,	vous,	
	luy,	leur,	

I, we	*may be pleased*
thou, ye	
he, they	

il	me, nous	plaise
	te, vous	
	luy, leur,	

I, *we*	*should be pleased*
thou, ye	
he, they	

il	me, nous	plairoit
	te, vous	
	luy, leur,	

I, *we,*	*were pleased*
thou, ye	
he, they	

il	me, nous	plût
	te, vous	
	luy, leur	

I, we,	*have been pleased*
thou, ye	
he, they	

il	m', nous	ait plut
	t', vous	
	luy, leur	

I, we	*should have been*
thou, ye	*pleased*
he, they	

il	m' nous	auroit plu
	t' vous	
	luy, leur	

I, we,	*should have*
thou, ye	*been pleased*
he, they	

il	m', nous	eut plu
	t', vous	
	luy, leur	

I, *we*	*have been pleased*
thou, ye	
he, they	

il	m', nous	aura plu
	t', vous	
	luy, leur	

Prendre

Prendre, *to take.* — Apprendre, *To learn.* comprendre, ſurprendre.

à, de, pour, ſans | Prendre | *without* | *taking.*

Repondre, *to anſwer.*

Indicative

I *take*

Je prens, tu prens, il prend; prenons, nez, nent.

Je prenois, *I did take.*

je pris, *I took.*

j'ay pris, I *have taken.*

j'avois pris, I *had taken.*

je prendray I *will take.*

Take thou, &c.

Prens, qu'il prenne, nons, nez nent.

I *may take*,

Je prenne, nes, ne, nions, niez, nent.

Je prendrois, *I ſhould take.*

I ſhould take.

Je priſſe, ſſes rît, priſſions, ſſiez ſſent.

J'aye pris, *I have taken.*

I ſhould have taken,

J'euſſe pris.

J'auray pris, *I have taken.*

Infinitive.

Prendre, *to take.*

Prenant, *taking.*

Pris, *taken.*

I *anſwer*

Je rêponds, ponds, pond, pondons, dez, dent.

I *did anſwer*

Je rêpondois, dois, doit, dions, diez, doient.

I *anſwered.*

je rêpondis, dis, dit, dîmes, dîtes, dirent.

I *have anſwered*

j'ay repondu.

I *had anſwered*

j'avois rêpondu:

je rêpondray, I *will*, &c.

Anſwer thou

Rêpond, qu'il rêponde, dons, dez, dent.

I *may anſwer*

je rêponde, des, de; dions, diez, dent,

je rêpondrois. I *ſhould.*

I *ſhould anſwer*

je repondiſſe, diſſes, dit; nous repondiſſions, diſſiez, diſſent.

I have answered
j'aye repondu.
I should have answered
j'aurois repondu.
I might have answered
j'euſſe repondu.
I *have answered*
j'auray repondu.

Repondre, *to answer.*
Repondant, *answering.*
Repondu, *answered.*

à de pour ſans | Repondre | *in of for without* | *answering.*

Rire, *to laugh:*

Indicative
I *laugh*
je ry, tu ris, il rit; nous rions, vous riez, ils rient.
I *did laugh*
je riois, tu riois, il rioit; nous rions, vous riez, ils rioient.
I *laughed*
je ris, tu ris, il rit; nous rîmes, vous rîtez, ils rirent.
j'ay ry, I *have laughed.*
j'avois ry, I *had laughed.*
je riray, I *will laugh.*
Laugh thou, &c.
Ry, qu'il rie, rions, riez, qu'ils rient.
I *may laugh*
je rie, tu ries, il rie; nous rions, riez, rient.
je rirois, I *should laugh*
I *should laugh*
je riſſe, ſſes, rît; nous riſſions, ſſiez, riſſent.
j'aye ry, I *have laughed*
I *should have laughed*
j'aurois ry.
j'euſſe ry, *the ſame as above.*
I *have laughed,*
J'auray ry.

Infinitive.

Rire, *to laugh.*
Riant, *laughing.*
Ry, *laughed.*

à de pour ſans } Rire { *in of for without* } *laughing.*

Suffire, *to ſuffice.*
Je ſuffis, fis, fit; nous ſuffiſons, ſez, ſent.
I did ſuffice,
Je ſuffiſois, ſois, ſoit, ſions, ſiez, ſoient.

I *ſufficed.*
Je ſuffis, fis, fit, îmes, fites, firent.
J'ay ſuffi, *I have ſufficed.*
J'avois ſuffi, *I had ſufficed.*
Je ſuffiray, I *will ſuffice.*
Suffice thou.
Suffis, qu'il ſuffiſe, ſuffiſons, ſez, ſent.
I may ſuffice,
Je ſuffiſe, ſes, fiſe, nous ſuffiſions, iez, fiſent.
I ſhould ſuffice.
Je ſuffirois, ois, oit, rions, riez, roient.
I *ſhould ſuffice,*
Je ſuffiſſe, iſſes, it, fimes, ites. iſſent.
J'aye ſuffi, I *have ſufficed.*
J'aurois ſuffi, I *ſhould have ſufficed.*
J'euſſe ſuffi, *the ſame as above.*
J'auray ſuffi, I *have ſufficed.*
Suffire, *to ſuffice.*
Suffiſant, *ſufficing.*
Suffi, *ſufficed.*

à	Suf-	*in*	*ſuffi-*
de	fire,	*of*	*cing*
pour		*for*	
ſans		*without*	

Suîvre, *to follow.* } pourſuivre, *to proſecute.*

Indicative.

I *follow.*
Je ſuy, tu ſuis, il ſuit, Nous ſuivons, vez, vent.
I *did follow,*
Je ſuivois, vois, voit, vions, viez, voient.
I *followed.*
Je ſuivis, vis, vit; Nous ſuivîmes, vîtes, virent.
J'ay ſuivi, I *have followed.*
J'avois ſuivi, I *had followed.*
Je ſuivray, I *will follow.*

Imperative.

Follow thou, &c.
Suis, qu'il ſuive, ſuivons, vez, vent.

Optative.

I *may follow.*
Je ſuive, ves, ve, vions, viez, vent.
Je ſuivrois, I *ſhould follow.*
Je ſuiviſſe, viſſes, vit; Nous

Nous ſuiviſſions, viſſiez, viſſent.

J'aye ſuivi, I *have followed*

J'aurois ſuivi, I *ſhould have followed.*

J'euſſe ſuivi, *the ſame as above.*

I *have followed.*

J'auray ſuivi, &c.

Infinitive.

Suivre, *to follow.*

Suivant, *following.*

Suivi, *followed.*

à de pour ſans } Suivre, { *in of for without* } *following.*

Taire, *to conceal.* } *But 'tis better being reciprocal. as* je me tais.

I *conceal.*,

Je tais, tu tais, il tait; Nous taiſons, ſez. ſent.

I *did conceal.*

Je taiſois, ſois, ſoit; nous taiſions, ſiez, ſoient.

I *concealed.*

Je teus, tu teus, il teut; Nous teumes, vous teutes, ils teurent.

J'ay tû, I *have concealed.*

J'avois tû, I *had concealed.*

Je tairay, I *will conceal.*

Conceal thou, &c.

Tais, qu'il taiſe, taiſons, taiſez, qu'ils taiſent.

I *may conceal.*

Je taiſe, ſes, ſe, ſions, ſiez, ſent.

Je tairois, I *ſhould conceal.*

Je teuſſe, *the ſame as above.*

J'aye tû I *have concealed.*

I *ſhould have concealed.*

J'aurois tû.

J'euſſe tû, *the ſame as above.*

J'auray tû I *have conceal'd*

Taire, *to conceal.*

Taiſant, *concealing.*

Tû, *concealed.*

Traire, *to milk.*

Indicative.

I milk.

Je trais, tu trais, il trait nous trayons, yez, yent.

I *did milk.*

Je trayois, yois, yoit.

irer *is ſaid commonly in* T*her* Tenſes.

ot Attraire, diſtraire, extraïre, portraire, ſouſtraire

ſtraire, *are not in uſe but in the* Infinitive.

Vaincre,
To overcome.

This Verb *is ſcarcely uſed in the* Preſent, *neither in the* Imperfect *of the* Indicative; *but in the* Preterits, *and in the* Future, *as* Je vainquis, j'ay vaincu, je vaincray *in its place we uſe.*

Surmonter. Convaincre,
To convince.

I *convince.*
Je convaincs, vaincs, vaint, vainquons, quez, quent.
I *did convince.*
Je convainquois, quois, quoit, quions, quiez, quoient.
I *convinced,*
Je convainquis, quis, quit, quîmes, quîtes, quirent.
I *have convinced.*
J'ay convaincu.
I *had convinced.*
J'avois convaincu,
I *will convince,*
Je convaincray.
Convince thou.
Convaincs, qu'il convainque, convainquons, quez, quent.
I may convince.
Je convainque, ques, que, quions, quiez, quent.
Je convaincrois. *I ſhould.*
I ſhould convince,
Je convainquiſſe, quiſſes quit, quiſſions quiſſiez, quiſſent.

I have convinced,
J'aye convaincu,
I *ſhould have convinced*
J'aurois convaincu.
I *ſhould have convinced*
J'euſſe convaincu
I *have convinced*
J'auray convaincu

Convaincre, *to convince*
Convainquant, *convinc.*
Convaincu, *convinced*

à, de, pour, ſans | Convaincre. | *in, of, for, without* | *convincing.*

Vivre

Vivre, *to live*

Indicative

I *live*

Je vis, tu vis, il vit; nous vivons, vez, vent.

I *did live*

Je vivois, vois, voit; nous vivions, viez, voient

I *lived*

Je vêquis, quis, quit, quîmes, quîtes, quirent

J'ay vecu, I *have lived*

j'avois vecu, I *had lived*

je vivray, *I will live*

Live thou

Vy, qu'il vive, vivons; vivez, qn'ils vivent.

I *may live*

je vive, ves, ve; nous vivions, viez, vent.

je vivrois, I *should live.*

I *should live*

je vecusse, cusses, cut; nous vècussions, cussiez; cussent.

j'aye vècu, I *have lived*

j'aurois vècu, I *should.*

j'eusse vècu, I *should.*

j'auray vècu, I *have liv.*

Vivre, *to live.*

Vivant, *living.*

Vècu, *lived.*

à de pour sans | Vivre | *in of for without* | *Living*

Of the Adverbs:

The Adverbs *are a part of Speech called* Adverbs, *because they are joyned with the* Verbs. I *will insert here those which scarcely you can find in the* Dictionary, *and which are the best.*

ça *joyned with the Verb* Venir, *has relation to a place near us, as* venez ça, *come hither.*

D'ailleurs *has two significations, first it signifies as the word* beſides *in* Engliſh, *as* d'ailleurs il eſt honnête homme, *beſides he's an honeſt Man.*

D'ail-

D'ailleurs *being constructed with any other part of Speech, signifies from another place, as* je viens d'ailleurs, I *come from another place.*

Parmy *and* Entre *do differ in this, that* Parmy *expresses more properly a confused mixture of persons, or any other Subjects; as* il ya une coutûme parmy les Turcs, *there is a custome among the* Turks.

Entre *is more restrained, and signifies properly a thing standing in the midst or between others;* il ya une grande querelle entre eux, *there is a great dissention between them.*

Adverbs *of Time.*

Fois *signifies* Time *joyned with any number.*

Touttes les fois, *every*
Plusieurs fois, *several*
Tant de fois *so many*
Autant de fois, *as many*
Times.

Of moving *and* acting.

à la renverse, *topside down.*
à tâtons, *Blindfold.*
à reculons, *backwards.*
de piè ferme, *stedfastly.*
de cotè, *side-way.*
pas à pas, *step by step.*
tout doucement, *soft & fair*
petit à petit, *by little & lit.*
bruſquement, *headly.*

Of Earneſtneſs.

à bon êcient, *in earneſt.*
de guet à pens, *for the*
à propos, *purpoſely (ouce*
tout exprès, *on purpoſe.*
de propos deliberé, *on ſet purpoſe.*

Of Heedleſsneſs.

à dépourveu, *unawars*
à l'improviſte, *accidentally*
à l'êtourdi, *heedleſly*
à la legere, *ſlightly over*
à la voleé, *at random*
Par maniere d'aquit, *for faſhions ſake.*

Of contrariety.

au contrarie, *on the contrary*
à l'opposite, *quite cross*
à contre poil, *cross the grain*
à rebours, *quite contrary*
tant s'en faut } *far from*
bien loin de, } *that.*

Of Incertitude.

à l'aventure, *at a venture*
à tout hazard, *at hazard*
cela peutêtre, *that may be*
il se peut faire, *it may be*
peut etre que, *may be that*
sans doute que, *without doubt that.*

Of Intreaty.

de grace, *graciously*
je vous en conjure, *I intreat you*

Of Denying.

en aucune manire, *upon no terms.*

Of Quantity.

combien, *how much*
trop, *too*
trop peu, *too little*
tant, *so much.*

A Conjunction *is a part of* Speech *joyning the* Words *and* Sentences *together.*

The Copulatives *joyn the* Subject *to the other, though it be different.*

Aussi, *also*
et, *and*
joint que, *as also*
puis, *then*
même, *even*
aussi bien que, *as well as.*

The Disjunctives *disjoyn the* Subject *from the other:*

ou, *or*
ou bien, *or else*
ou plûtot, *or rather*
touttes fois, *nevertheless*
mais, *but.*

But *has two significations: first, when it begins a Sentence or a Discourse,* it

it ſignifies mais : *but when it is found after the* Negative Not, *or* Nothing, *or being immediately after the* Verb, *it ſignifies* Que; *and in that Caſe it asks always the Negative* Ne *to be put before the ſame* Verb, *though it be not expreſſed in* Engliſh; *as*, je n'ay que des chelins, I *haue but ſhillings.*

Nous ne faiſons que commencer, *we do but begin.*

Nous n'avons rien à vous donner qu'un jambon, *we have nothing to give you but a Gammon.*

Je ne doute pas que, I *do not doubt but*, &c.

Prepoſition *is a part of* Speech *which goes before the* Nouns & Pronouns.

Chez, at, *ſignifies properly a dwelling of a houſe or home*; *as* Serez vous chez vous, *will you be at home?* J'ay été chez luy ce matin, I *went to him this morning.*

Sans, without, *joyned with the* Participle *changes it in the* Infinitive; *as* ſans faire, *without doing.*

A l'entour, about, *governs the Genitive Caſe*; *as* à l'entour de Londres, *about, or round about* London.

Auprez *and* prez *govern the Genitive Caſe*; *as* prez du feu, *near the fire:*

Au deſſus above, *governs the Genitive*; *as* audeſſus de luy, *above him.*

Au devant, before, *governs the Genitive*; *as* audevant de luy, *before him*; il eſt allé au devant de luy, *he's gone to meet him.*

Vis à vis, *over-againſt*; vis à vis de l'Egliſe, *over-againſt the Church.*

A l'endroit, towards; à l'endroit de ſon frere, *towards his brother.*

En *and* Dans, in *is put very ſeldom before the* Articles, le, la, les, *but it is expreſſed by* au, à la *in the Singular, and* aux *in the Plural.*

Except when the Article *ſuffers an* Apoſtrophe; *as* Il ya bien du poiſſon dans l'eau, *there are many fiſhes in the water.*

On a veu un ſigne en l'air, *they ſaw a ſign in the heaven.*

Pour, *for, as for my part,* pour moy.

Of the Interjections.

Interjection *is a part of* Speech, *and it betokens a ſudden Paſſion of the mind under an imperfect voice.*

Ha, *ah,*
Courage, *Courage,*
O ho, *O,*
Paix, paix, *peace.*

Of the right uſe of ſome Words and Phraſes, according to Mr. De Vaugelas

A Affinque, *that, is put inſtead of* à celle fin de.

Approcher, *to approach,* is taken diverſly, *as* il approche de cela, *he is like that, and ſignifies a compariſon;* il approche la perſonne du Roy, *he enjoys the Kings favour.*

S'Approcher de quequ'vn, *to come near ſome body.*

Aller au devant de quequ'vn, *to meet ſome body; as* il alla au devant de luy, *not* il luy alla au devant.

S'Attaquer

S'Attaquer à quequ'vn, *to attaque ſome, is better then* attaquer quéqu'vn.

Au travers du corps, *through the body; not* au travers le corps; Bien d'autruy, *the others good, not* le bien des autres.

B Bienfaiteur benefactor, *not* bienfaicteur, *ſo* malfaiteur malefactor, *not* malfaicteur.

Blamer, *to blame, not* taxer, *except, for* ſubſidies.

Breve, breveté brevement, *ſhort, ſhortneſs, ſhortly, not* brieve, brieveté.

Bref, en bref, en ſomme, *at laſt, are not in uſe, but we ſay* enfin, en un mot.

C Conſommer, *ſignifies a perfection of any thing, as* une vertu conſommée, *a perfect virtue.*

Conſumer *ſignifies to ſpend, to deſtroy.*

Courir *and* courre, *are taken indifferently, tho* courre *is more elegant in expreſſing the exerciſes of Gentry, as* courre le ſanglier, *to hunt the Boar;* courre la poſte, *to run the Poſt.*

D Dèbarquer, *to diſimbarque; not* deſembarquer.

Dècouverte du nouveau monde, *the diſcovery of the New World; not* decouverture. Demy, *half without* e.

E, Excuſable, *excuſable;* is in uſe for perſons and *things*: Pardonable, *for things and not for perſons.*

F, Face, *Face;* is uſed more in artificial, than natural

tural things, *as* la face d'une Maiſon, d'une ville, *the Proſpect of a Houſe, of a City.*

Viſage, *Face*; is taken for perſons.

Faute *and* à faute d'argent, *by wanting Money, is better than* par faute d'argent.

Feliciter quèqu'vn d'une bonne fortune, *to congratulate.*

Se faire fort, *to anſwer for*; une femme ſe fait fort, *not* forte, elles ſe font fort, *not* fortes *ſo* demeurer court, *to be gravel'd*; *not* courte.

P, Parens *is not only underſtood for Father and Mother, but alſo for all our Relations.*

Proches *neers, is allowed only to the Father, Mother, Brethren and Siſters.*

Parricide, *is uſed for a man who killeth his Father, Mother, Brother, Siſter, and his Prince.*

Joüer une piece à quequ'vn, *to do a trick to ſome*; *not* faire une piece.

Plier, *to plie.*

Ployer, *to bow*; il ploye ſous l'authorité, *he bows under the Authority*; il ploye les genoux, *he bows the knees.*

Il plie bagage, *he diſpoſeth of his Goods.*

Promener, *to walk*; *is better than* pourmener.

Q, Quèque, *for* about *is written without* S, yet in the *Plural* il y avoit quèque cent perſonnes, *there were about a hundred People.*

à Quoy *inſtead of* qui, c'eſt un vice a quoy il eſt ſujet, *'tis a vice to which he's Subject*; *not* à qui *or* auquel, *becauſe the* Relative *is for things inanimated*, ce ſont des maux à qnoy il faut remedier, *they are evils to which we muſt remedy.*

R, Rais, *Beams, for the Moon,* Rayons, *for the Sun.*
Reciproque, *is for two only.*
Mutuel, *is for many.*
Regaler, *to give*; is very elegant:
Ala reſerve de, *except*; *inſtead of* à la reſervation de.

S, Mettez ce tableau de ce ſens là, *put that Picture in that way*; Je me ſouviens, *or* il m'en ſouvient, *I remember*; Sur le minuit *is in uſe, not* ſur la minuit, *about mid-night*; minuit ſonné, *after mid night ſtruck, not* minuit ſonneé.

T, Temperament, *and* temperature *are in uſe*, the firſt ſignifies the compoſition of perſons or things, the other ſignifies the diſpoſition of the Air.
Trouver *and* prouver, *to find and prove, are better then* treuver *and* preuver.

V, Il a ſix cent pieces vaillant, *not* valant, *he's worth ſix hundred Pounds*; *tho' you ſay* piece valant tant, *a piece being worth ſo much.*
Vn *requires after it ſelf the ſingular* Number, *tho' joyned with a plural* Number, *as* Cinquante & un homme *fifty one men*; *we ſay nevertheleſs* vingt & un chevaux, *ſpeaking of thoſe Horſe-men called the Life-Guards.*
Il vècut *and* il vequit *he lived,* il vèquit & mourut, *is better than* il vècut & mourut, *but* il vècut & ſortit du monde, *is more elegant than* il vècut & ſortit.

Of the Gallicisms.

Aller *and* venir, *to go, to come.*

Those Verbs are now much in use.

Aller, expresses the thing which is to be done in a little space of time, *as* je vais luy dire, *I will tell him now.*

Venir signifies the thing already done, *as* il vient de venir, *he came just now*; il vient de mourir, *he's dead just now.*

Faillir, Penser, *to fall, to think.*

Those are taken instead of *presque*, almost, *as* j'ay failli de tomber, *I fall almost.*

J'ay pensé mourir, *I am almost dead*; and you use these two *Verbs* in all their *Tenses* and *Persons*, according to your want.

Il n'en est pas de même d'un bienfait comme d'une dète, *'tis not with a benefit as with a debt*; il n'en est pas de mème d'un Prince comme d'un Particulier, *'tis not with a Prince as with a Particular.*

Avoir beau.

This Phrase is taken instead of en vain, *in vain*; *as* il a beau crier, *he laments in vain*; j'ay beau luy écrire, *I write to him in vain.*

Buissonniere faire l'ecole buissonniere, *to play the truant, or seek Birds nest when they should be at School.*

Cageoler, *to prattle*, is only used in Love, *as* elle est bien cageolée, *she is much pratled.*

Cracher au bassin } *to give ready Money.*
graisser la patte, }

Casser,

Casser, *to turne out of Service:*
Charivaris, *a great noise at night.*
Chamade, *the sounding of Trumpets*; sonner la chamade, *to call on.*
Chamaillis, *skirmish.*
Chamarré *as* chamarré dór,& dárgent, *all over Gold and Silver.*
Champs, donner la clef des champs, *to give liberty.*

Chandelle, *Candle.*

Il se vient brûler à la chandelle, *He has discloſed his own knavery.*
Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle, *it will not quit coſt.*
Monter au grenier sans chandelle, *to light in a turd.*

Chemin, *way.*

Couper chemin, à, *to barr.*
Gagner chemin, *to make speed.*

Chemise, *Shirt.*

Il m'en souvient autant que de ma premiere chemise, I *remember it as well as the hour* I *was born in.*

Cheval, *Horse.*

Bon cheval de trompete, *one whom no big, no bugs words can terrifie.*
Se tenir bien à cheval, *to ride comely.*

Chien, *Dog.*

Faire le chien couchant, *to play the base fellow.*
Tout dúne venüe comme la jambe dún chien, *all of a bigneß, like a poſt.*

Chapon, *Capon*

Il a les mains en chapon rôti, *he is a thief.*

Clocher, *Steeple.*

Il entre à l'Egliſe par le clocher, *he is lame.*

Clou, *Nail.*

Je luy ay bien rivé ſes cloux, *I gave him a good anſwer.*

Cela ne vaut pas un clou à ſouffler, *it is not worth a pin.*

Conte, *reckon.* Il a ſon conte, *he is very merry.*

Ce lieu eſt condamné *it is an uncuoth place.*

Conte, *tale.* Conte de la cicoigne, *tale of a tub.*

Corne, *horn.* Baiſſer les cornes, *to humble himſelf.*

Lever les cornes, *to grow proud.*

Bailler des plus cornües, *to tell many a lond lye.*

Corps, *body.* Marcher en corps, *to go along together.*

Prendre au corps, *to arreſt.* Corps de cuiraſſe, *Corſlet.*

Corps de garde, *a court of guard.*

Cotte, *a coat.* Cotte de mailles, *a coat of mail.*

Couche, *a bedſtead.* Couché à quatre pattes, *proſtrated.*

Coucher à l'enſeigne de l'etoile, *to lie without all night.*

Couleur, *Coulour.* Il en parle comme un aveugle de couleurs, *he ſpeaks he knows not what.*

Vent coulis, *the hurtful wind which blows through a hole, creviſe, or cranny.*

Coup, *a blow.* Faire un coup de ſa main, *to play a lewd part.*

Faire d'une pierre deux coups, *to make a double uſe of his travel.*

Coup d'eſſay, *a maſter piece.* Porter coup, *to attain to the purpoſe it was directed unto.*

Deux mots à coupe queüe, *but two bare words.*

Couper l'herbe ſous les pieds à, *to ſupplant.*

Coupe

Couper les ongles de prés à, *to keep very near.*
Courage, *heart.* Il a bon courage, mais les jambes luy faillent, *his heart is good, but his heels* (*viz* means) *do fail him.*
Courroye, *a thong.* Allonger la courroye, *to delay.*
Court, *short.* Demeure r court, *to be at non plus:*
Couteau, *a knife.* Joüer des couteaux, *to fight:*
Couver, *to brood.* Il couve un mauvais oeuf, *he nourishes an ill design.*
Couvrir, *to cover.* Couvrir la joüe, *to give a box on the ear.*
Cracher, *to spit.* C'est luy tout craché, *he resembles him in every part:*
Cracher un jacobin, *to spit out a dot of phlegm*
Crapaut, *a Toad* Il est chargé d'argent comme un crapaut de plumes, *he has no money at all.*
Creance d'un Ambassadeur, *the effect or substance of an Ambassador.*
Plaisir à credit, *a slight pleasure.*
Crier, *to cry.* Crier au renard, *to rail on bitterly.*
Croire, *to believe,* S'en faire croire, *to over-rule.*
Cru, *a growth.* Cela n'est pas de son crû, *that is not of his doing.*
Danser. Il ne sçait sur qnel pié danser, *he is at his wits end.*
Dé *a Dice.* Sans flatter le dé, *roundly.*
Dent, *a tooth.* Il luy porta une dent de lait, *he bore a grudge.*
Il a les dents à maschecoulis le haut defendant le bas, *he has a thin row of teeth, whose stench and rottenness drive men from his trench.*
Battre le tambour avec les dents, *to chatter*
Mettre sur les dents, *to toil out.*

Montrer les dents à, *to grinne at*. Parler à un des grosses dents, *to checke one* Prendre le frein aux dents, *to take the bit between the Teeth*. Prendre la lune aux dents, *to perform Impossibilities*.

Décrier, *to disgrace publickly*; on le decrie comme la vieille monnoye, *he has a sad report among the People*.

Défaire, *to break*; Se défaire de, *to deliver himself from*; Se defaire soy meme, *to murther himself*.

Démettre, *to displace*; Il s'est demis de son office, *he has resigned his office*.

Dérobé, *Stollen*; une porte dérobée, *a secret door*.

Diable, *Devil*; Il n'est pas si Diable qu'il est noir, *He is not so lewd as he looks*.

Difficile, *hard*; Il fait le difficile, *he's very hard to be intreated*.

Dire, *to say*; Par oüi dire, *by hear say*.

Donner, *to give*; Donner dedans à, *to break in upon*; En donner d'une, *to tell a lie*; Donner vogue à, *to authorize*; Se donner du bon tems, *to live merryly*; Donner gaigné *to grant it*.

Dormir, *to sleep*; Dormir la grasse matinée, *to lye in Bed long a mornings*; contes à Dormir de bout, *idle Tales*.

Doux, *sweet*; Taille douce, *sweet cutting*; Faire les doux veux, *to counterfeit Civilities*; Faire les doux yeux à, *to play at boe-peep with*; Filer doux, *to speak fair*.

Eau, *water*; Amener l'eau au moulin, *to draw in gain*, Etre en eau, *to sweat*: Mettre de l'eau dans son vin, *to temper himself*; Nager en grande eau *to haunt a place with Honour and gain*.

Em-

Embarquer, *to imbarke*; s'Embarquer ſans biſcuit, *to undertake any thing without help.*

Empechê, *buſie.* Vous faites bien de l'empeché, *you make as though.*

Emporter, *to carry*; autant en emporte le vent, *ſo much breath is loſt.* Il ſe laiſſe emporter au vent, *he is inconſtant.*

Encouleure, *geſture*; Il eſt d'une bonne encouleure, *He is of freſh countenance.*

Endoſſer, *to indorſe.* Endoſſer le harnois, *to arm himſelf.*

Enfant, *a child*; Enfant ſans ſouci, *a ſpend thrift Companion.*

Entendre, *to underſtand*, Il entend le numero, *He is throughly acquainted with the matter.* Il n'en entend que le haut Alleman, *he underſtands not a jot.* s'Entendre avec *to practice under-hand with.*

Erte, *a ſteep aſcent.* Il eſt à l'erte, *he is careful, circumſpect.*

Ecot, *a ſhot.* Parler par ecot, *to ſpeak by turns.*

Epaule, *ſhoulder.* Baiſſer les êpaules, *to yield.* Hauſſer les epaules, *to lift up the ſhoulders* Porter ſur les êpaules, *to grow weary of ſome body.* Sentir ſon êpaule de mouton, *to ſmell very rank.*

Etre, en voulez vous etre (*at play*) *will you make one.* Vous y etes, *you are in the right.*

Fait, *done.* Il fait bien ſon petit fait, *he manages diſcreetly his mean Eſtate.* C'eſt fait de moy, *I am undone.* C'en eſt fait, *the matter is already paſſed.* Son procez eſt fait, *he is already Convicted and Condemned.* Cela vaut fait, *the matter is as good as done.*

Faillir, *to fail.* Il faillit belle, *he had a fair eſcape.*

Faire

Faire, *to do.* Faire aiguade, *to water.* Faire des armes, *to fence.* Faire la barbe à un, *to surpass one.* Faire de tous bois flèches, *to know no longer what to do.* Faire bon pour, *to answer for some.* Faire la petitte bouche, *to mince,* Faire un bringue à, *to drink to.* Faire la buée, *to wash a bucke.* Faire de cent sous quatre, *to consume a great sum quickly.* Faire une chambre, *to dress up a chamber.* Faire ses choux gras, *to improve his Estate by.* Faire corvée, *to do a thing unwillingly.* Faire la cuisine, *to dress meat.* Faire la culbute, *to play the tumbler.* Faire le demy saut, *to caper on a pair Gallowes.* Faire le dessus, *to signorize, also to sing a trible part.* Faire etat de, *to purpose.* Faire faire, *to cause, or help to be done.* Faire fraſque à *to cousen some.* Faire gille, *to flie.* Faire gloire, *to take pride in.* Faire halte, *to stop.* Faire jambe de vin, *to drink before taking a journey.* Faire le lime sourde, *to make as th ugh he heard nit what was spoken.* Faire main basse, *to put all unto the Sword.* Faire main forte, *to joyn strongly with.* Faire sa main, *to inrich himself.* Faire le mauvais, *to crack.* Faire mine, *to seem.* Faire la mine, *to lowre upon.* Faire bonne mine, & mauvais jeu, *to set a good face to a bad matter.* Faire mort, on le faisoit mort, *they gave him out for dead.* Faire la nique, *to mock,* Faire l'oreille sourde, *to be deaf of that Ear.* Faire un faux pas, *to slip.* Faire ses petits, *to kitle.* Faire le procez à, *to arraign.* Faire raffle, *to sweep all before him.* Faire serment, *to take his Oath.* Faire tenir une chose, *to convey a thing.* Faire tête, *to sist*: Faire visage de bois, *to shut the door against.* Faire voile, *to set sail.* Avoir fort à faire, *to be extreamly busie.*

Ferrer.

Ferrer, *to Shoe*; Ferrer la mulle à, *do bring in a falſe reckoning unto.*

Feſſe, *a butock*; n'y aller que d'une feſſe, *to work by halves.*

Feu, *fire*, j'en mettray le doigt au feu, *I dare anſwer for.*

Fin, *cunning*; Fine mouche, *a ſubtile Fox*; à fin contre fin, *craft meets with cunning.*

Fort, je me fais fort de cela, *I take that matter upon me.*

Gambades, *Gamble*, payer en Gambades, *to run away when he ſhould pay.*

Gents Gents de ſac & de corde, *Raſcals.*

Gibbier, *Game Fowl*, cecy n'eſt pas de nôtre Gibier, *this is not our profeſſion.*

Gob, il l'aualla tout de gob, *he ſwollowed it.*

Haut, *High*, haute mer, *deep Sea.*

Huis, *a door*, à huis clos, *prively*, à huis ouvert, *openly.*

Jambe, *Leg*, donner le croc en jambe à *to give a fall.*

Jeu, *play*, mettre en jeu, *to ſtake in play*, tirer ſon épingle du jeu, *to ſlip his neck out of the collar.*

Interet, *intereſt*, j'y ay interèt, *it touches me*, il n'y a pas grand interet en cela, *it greatly boods not.*

Journée, au jour la journée, *only from hand to mouth.*

Langue, *Tongue*, avoir la langue bien pendüe, *to have eloquent and glib Tongue in his head*: prendre langue, *to learn news.*

Lever, *to riſe*, lever boutique, *to ſet up a Shop*; lever un enfant des fons, *to chriſten a child at the Font.*

Loup, *a Wolf*: hurler avec les loups, *to play the rude companion in a rude company.*

Main,

Main, *hand*, mettre la main à la pâte, *to assist*.
Manche, *haft*, jetter le manche apres la coigné, *upon the loss of some to forego all*. Ce'ſt me autre paire de manches, *this is another manner of matter*.
Manger, *to eat*. Vous mangeriez vos doigts á force de lecher, *you would lick your lips after them*.
Manger ſon pain blanc le premier, *to spend his best abilities in Estate or Body on his youth*. Il a mangé de la vache enragée, *he has endured much hardneſs*. Manger ſon blé en herbe, *to waste his Revenue before it comes*. Marchandiſe de gueule, *Victuals*. Marchander, *as* que marchandez vous, *why do you delay*. Marchand de peaux d'anguilles, *a poor Fellow*. Marcher du paire avec, *to go rank in rank with*. Marrotte, *a Scepter*. Il luy en fit porter la marotte, *he made him Commander of it*. Mauvais faire le mauvais, *to swager on his own Valour*. Sentir mauvais, *to ſtink*. Medecin d'eau douce, *an unskilful Physitian*. Mener battant, *to drive before with blowes*. Mal mener, *to abuse*. Mentir, le bon ſang ne peut mentir, *a noble nature will not yield unto baſe conditions*.
Mer, *Sea*. Singler en haute mer, *to Sail in the Main*. Faire mauvais mènage, *to agree ill together*.
Mettre, *to put*. Mettre au net, *to write a thing fair*. Mettre en train, *to introduce, or put in the way unto*. Mettre à raiſon, *to compel into order*.
Mine, *countenance*. Faire bonne mine, *to make a good ſhew*. Moule du pourpoint, *a carcaſs*.
Mourir, *to die*. Cela me fait mourir, *that vexeth me*.
Nez, *Noſe*. Il a le nez tourné à la friandiſe, *he's lickorous*. Ne regarder plus loin que le bout du nez,

nez, *to be negligent.* Il se retira avec un pied de nez, *he slunk away with shame.* Saigner du nez, *a mans heart to faint.*

Oeil, *eye.* Il a un oiel aux chams l'autre en la-ville, *he minds two things at once.*

Ongle, *Nail.* Il a du sang aux ongles, *he is resolute, couragious,* rongner les ongles de prez, *to hold some body short.*

Oreille, *ear.* Il a l'oreille au vent, *he is attentive* Rompre les oreilles à, *to trouble with over-much.* Se faire tirer l'oreille, *to need long intreaty.*

Passer, *to pass.* Il se passe de peu, *he is content with a little.* Je ne m'en puis pas passer, *I cannot be without it.* Un passe par tout, *a key that opens all the doors of a house.*

Pied, *foot.* Il tient pied à boule, *he follows the business throughly.*

Piquer, *to prick.* Se piquer d'honneur, *to affect honour.* piquer, *to be offended.* Prendre, *to take.* Il luy en a bien pris, *it has been well for him.* Prendre a partie, *to set himself against.* Prendre sur le fait, *to find in the deed doing* Il se prit, il se mit a rire, *he began to laugh.* S'en prendre a quequ'vn, *to accuse some.*

Repondre, *to answer.* Repondre de quequ'vn, *to be surety for some.*

Revenir, *to return.* Cela me revient bien, *I like it passing well.* Cela me revient au coeur, à la bouche, *it vexes me at the very heart.* Cel me revienra beaucoup d'argent, *that cost me a great deal of money.*

Tems, *time.* Il a fait son tems, *'tis grown old.*

Tenir, *to hold.* Tenir ferme, *to be firm* Tenir de court, *to lay hard.* Il se tient a un sou, *he sticks at a*

penny. A cela ne tienne, *let that be no hindrance* Il tient a luy que, *he is the only cause.* Il ne tient qu'a cela, *there needs but that.* Je tiens cela de luy, *I have all that from him.* Vous ne m'y tenez pas, *you have me not there as yet.* Il en tient, *he is deceived.* Tete, *head.* Tete verte, *hair-brain'd Cockscomb.* Tete a tete, *face to face.* Il n'en fait qu'à sa tete, *he does no more then he thinks good.* laver la tete, *to chide.* Tirer, *to draw.* Cela tire à consequence, *that gives an example.* Tirer son è pingle du jeu, *to flinch away in an extremity.* Tirer à la fin, *to lie a dying.* Tirer le rideau, *to display* Tirer les vers du nez, *to draw secrets out of.* Tonner, *to thunder.* On n'oïoit pas Dieu tonner, *the noise they made was most extream.* Tort, *wrong.* Il a tort, *he is to blame.* Il a le tort, *his cause is naught.* Tour, *a turn.* Le tour du bâton, *vails coming unto an Officer besides his ordinary wages.* Tourner casaque, *to turn his coat*; viz *his Faith, his Prince, or his Religion, and follow another.* Trencher, *to cut.* Trencher du grand, *to take a great deal of state upon him.* Trencher net, court, *to speak distinctly and shortly.* Trousser, *to truss.* Ils penserent a trousser leurs quilles, *they thought for their departure.*

Venir, *to come.* Cela luy vient bien, *that fits him well.* Venir à bout de, *to perform.* Venir au devant de, *to meet with.* Venir à bout de, *to overcome some.* Il est venu à bout de son diner, *he eat all his dinner.* Vent, *wind.* J'en ay eu le vent, *I got an inckling of it.* Vent en poupe, *a good success.* Etre au dessus du vent, *to flourish.*

Of

Of ſome Engliciſms *turn'd in* French *to be us'd but in the following Phraſes.*

To ask for demander, *ask for your drink* demandez à boire *ask for him*, demandez le

To ake, to be ſore, faire mal à. *My head akes, is ſore*; la tête me fait mal.

To be, devoir, avoir, *you are to do that*, vous devez faire cela.

You are but nine years old, vous n'avez que neuf ans *I am ten*, j'en ay dix.

To be, Faire. *It is cold*, il fait froid.

But que; *to be us'd but*, à ne s'en ſervir que.

To beat, courir; *my Horſe will beat yours*; mon cheval court mieux que le vôtre.

To bow Faire la reverence; *Bow to my Lady*, faites la reverence à Madame.

To blow, ſe moucher; *Blow your Noſe*: Mouchez vous.

To bring, Amener; *Bring your Wife*, amenez vôtre femme.

To call for, Appeller: *call for him*, appellez le.

To come out of, venir de. *He comes out of* Holland, il vient d'Hollande.

To do, ſe porter: *how do you*, comment vous portez vous.

To fight a Duel, ſe battre en Duel.

To follow, étudier; *he follows his Books*, il etudie.

To go for a Souldier, aller à la guerre.

To go to Cards, joüer aux cartes.

Hard, bien. *He drinks hard*, il boit bien.

To have, deſirer. *I will have you to do ſo*, je deſire que vous faſſiez ainſi.

To hold, arrêter: *hold*, arrête: *hold there ho*, tout beau;

Horse-back, à cheval.

Into, au, aux, *Put the Horses into the Coach*, metttez les chevaux au carosse.

I go into the Country, je m'en vais aux chams.

In the, du. *The best in the World*, le meilleur du monde.

To keep, avoir. *He keeps his Coach*, il a carrosse.

Knight of the Post, homme qui jure à tort & à travers.

To look well, avoir bonne mine.

To like, sembler, *how do you like this house?* que vous semble de cette maison?

To be like, ressembler à, *he is like his brother*, il ressemble à son frere.

To mock, se moquer de.

To marry, Epouser.

To play, faire.

He plays the Physician, Il fait le Medecin.

To ride the great horse, apprendre a monter à cheval.

To remember, faire ses baise-mains. *Remember me to her*, faites luy mes baise-mains.

To stay for, attendre, *stay for me*, attendez moy.

To pare, couper, *pare your nails*, coupez vos ongles.

To say, être, *what says the Clock*, qu'elle heure est il?.

Swet, chere, cher, *sweet Madam*, ma chere Dame.

With, de méme de, *'tis not with a Prince as with a Subject*. Il ne'n est pas de méme d'un Prince comme d'un sujet.

With

With, de. *Dead with hunger*, mort de faim. *Upon*, de. *Have mercy upon me*, aye pitié de moy. *To uſe*, ſe ſervir. *He uſes that book*, il ſe ſert de ce livre. *To uſe*, avoir coûtume de. *To be uſed*, etre accoutumé à. *To uſe well*, agir bien avec. *To uſe ill*, mal traitter

Familiar Phraſes.

'Twas not my mind at all to give you any *Dialogues*, ſuppoſed you ſhould make them by your ſelf as I did with my Scholars, which did them two days after they runned through my Rules: But to ſpare your money at firſt in buying any *French Book* for the pronounc ation, I thought fit to ſet ſome *Phraſes* and *Dialogues* here, to pleaſe ſome which did deſire it of me.

Bon jour Monſieur,	*Good morrow Sir.*
Madame, Mademoizelle,	*Madam, my Lady, Miſtris.*
Bon ſoir,	*Good night.*
Comment vous portez vous?	*How do you?*
Fort bien à vôtre ſervice	*Very well at your ſervice.*
D'ou venez vous,	*Whence come you?*
Je viens de chez nous,	*I come from our houſe.*
Avez vous déjeuné,	*Have you broke faſt?*
Pas encor,	*Not yet.*
Voulez vous dejeuner,	*Will you breakfaſt?*
Je vous remercie,	*I thank you.*
Je n'ay pas d'appetit,	*I have no ſtomack,*
Qu'avez vous,	*What ails you?*
J'ay mal à la tete,	*My head akes.*

J'ay

J'ay mal aux dents,	*I have the tootak.*
Seez vous ſ'il vous plait,	*Sit down if you pleaſe.*

Quelles nouvelles	*What news?*
Je n'en ſcay point,	*I know not one:*
Donnez moy du pain,	*Give me ſome bread.*
Appellez le garçon,	*Call the boy.*
Apportez moy de la biere	*Bring me ſome beer:*
Allez me querir du vin,	*Fetch me ſome wine.*
Que dites vous de ce vin,	*How do you like this wine?*
Il n'eſt pas bon,	*'Tis not good.*
Garçon, ce vin cy n'eſt pas bon,	*Boy, this Wine is not good.*
Apportez une pinte du meilleur,	*Bring a pint of the beſt.*
Rinſez deux verres,	*Waſh two glaſſes.*
Apportez nous des pipes,	*Bring ſome clean pipes.*
A vôtre ſanté,	*To your health.*
Je vous remercie,	*I thank you.*
Vôtre ſerviteur,	*Your ſervant.*
Quand vour verray-je,	*When ſhall I ſee you?*

Laiſſez cela,	*Let that alone.*
C'eſt aſſez,	*'Tis enough,*
Depéchez vous,	*Make haſte.*
Il fait beau	*'Tis fair Weather.*
Il fait ſale,	*'Tis Dirty.*
J'ay faim,	*I am Hungry.*
J'ay ſoif,	*I am Dry.*
Il eſt tard,	*'Tis late.*
Il ſ'en va nuit,	*'Tis almoſt Night.*
Icy prés,	*Hard by.*
Ouvrez la porte,	*Open the Door:*

Fermez

Fermez la porte.	*Shut the door.*
J'ay appetit.	*I have a Stomach.*

Bon jour Made-moiſelle,	*Good morrow Miſtriſs.*
Bon jour ma chere,	*Good morrow my Dear.*
Qu'elle heure eſt il,	*What's a Clock?*
Il eſt ſept heures,	*'Tis Seven.*
Pas d'avantage?	*No more?*
Je crois que non,	*I believe not.*
Je veux donc dormir,	*I will ſleep then an hour yet.*
Encor une heure,	
Etes vous ſi endormie,	*Are you ſo ſleepy?*
Je n'ay pas bien dormi,	*I have not ſlept well laſt night.*
La nuit,	
Qu'aviez vous,	*What aild you?*
Je n'en ſcais rien.	*I know not.*

Il eſt tems de vous lever,	*'Tis time to riſe.*
Que ferons nous apres, que je ſeray leveé,	*Whvt ſhall we do after I am up?*
Nous déjeunerons enſemble,	*We will break faſt together.*
Vous déjunerez ſeule,	*You ſhall break faſt alone.*
Pourquoy?	*Why?*
Parceque je n'ay pas d'appetit,	*Becauſe I have no Stomach.*
Je'n ſuis bien fachée,	*I am ſorry for it.*
Me leveray-je,	*Shall I riſe?*
Je vous conſeille de demeurer encor au lit,	*I counſel you to lay a Bed yet.*

Il faut ſuivre un bon conſeil,	*We muſt follow a good Counſel.*
Je me moque de vous,	*I mock you.*
Je ne ſçay ou j'ay mis mes hardes.	*I know not were I put my Cloathes.*

Que cherchez vous ?	*What do you look for ?*
Je cherche mes bas,	*I look for my Stockings.*
Les voila,	*They are here.*
Ce ne ſont pas ceux la,	*The, are not thoſe.*
Combien en avez vous donc.	*How many have you then?*
Mettez vos ſouliers,	*Put on your Shoes.*
J'iray bien avec mes Pantoufles.	*I can go with my Slippers.*
Etes vous prête,	*Are you ready?*
Toutte à l'heure,	*Preſently.*
Dècendons,	*Let us go down.*
Il fait froid, chaud aujourd'huy,	*'Tis cold, hot to day.*
Attendez un peu,	*Stay a little.*
Vous n'étes jamais prête,	*You are never ready*
J'ay oublié mon mouchoir,	*I have forgot my handkerchief.*
L'avez vous?	*Have you got it?*
Oüy.	*Yes.*

Où irons nous?	*Where ſhall we go?*
Allons à la Cuiſine,	*Let us go into the Ketchin.*
Qu'avez vous à déjeuner?	*What have you to breakfaſt?*

Il n'y a que du Pain & du Beurre.
There is but Bread and Butter.

Allez me querir deux oeufs frais.
Go and fetch me two freſh Eggs

Faites les durcir,
Make them hard.

Apportez moy du Vinaigre,
Fetch me ſome Vinegar.

Que voulez vous faire ?
What will you do ?

Donnez moy du Poivre,
Give me ſome Peper.

Apportez nous de la Biere,
Fetch us ſome Beer.

Voulez vous un Oeuf,
Will you have an Egg ?

Je vous remercie,
I thank you

Mangez donc du Beurre,
Eat then ſome Butter.

Je ne ſçaurois plus manger,
I can eat no more.

Beuvez donc,
Drink then.

A vôtre ſanté,
To your health.

Je vous feray raſon.
I will pledge you.

Je ſuis bien maintenant.
I am well now.

Allons à nôtre leçon,
Let us go to our Leſſon.

Sçavez vous vos Verbes,
Do you know your Verbs ?

Je n'ay pas veu mon livre dèpuis hier,
I have not ſeen my Book ſince yeſterday.

Avez vous compoſé quèque choſe,
Have you compoſed ſomething ?

Je n'ay fait que deux lignes,
I have done but two lines.

Les ſçavez vous par coeur,
Do you know them by heart ?

Je croy qu'ouy,
I believe ſo.

Dites les moy,
Tell me them.

Compoſez le reſte,	*Compoſe the reſt.*
Je n'ay pas mon Dictionaire,	*I have not my Dictionary.*
J'iray le querir,	*I will go and fetch it.*
Vous ne ſçavez pas ou il eſt.	*You do not know where it is.*
N'eſt il pas dans vôtre Cabinet ?	*Is it not in your Cloſet ?*
Apportez moy auſſi du Papier,	*Bring me alſo ſome Paper.*
Avez vous de l'encre & des plumes,	*Have you ſome Ink and ſome Pens.*
J'en trouveray icy.	*I will find ſome here.*

Pouvez vous chercher les mot,	*Can you look for the words*
Je ne puis pas bien encor,	*I cannot yet ſo well.*
Voyez les trois premieres lettres,	*See the three firſt letters.*
Que veut dire ce *to* devant ce mot,	*What ſignifies that To before this word*
C'eſt la marque d'un Verbe,	*'Tis the token of a Verb.*
Que faut il faire maintenant.	*What muſt I do now ?*
En quoy finit il,	*In what doth it end ?*
En *re*,	*In re.*
Voyez maintenant les Verles Irreguliers,	*See now the Irregular Verbs*
Pourquoy ?	*Why ?*
S'il en eſt un,	*If 'tis one of them.*
Je ne le voy pas,	*I do not find it.*

Il eſt donc Regulier,
Voyez la Table.

'Tis then a Regular.
See the Table.

Cela eſt ennuyeux,
Il eſt plus ennuyeux d'apprendre par coeur,
Vous m'encouragez,
Combien de tems ſeray je à touſiours compoſer,
Autant de tems qne vous pourrez vous ſouvenir des mots.
Peut on apprendre plus vîte par ce moyen.
J'ay veu deux ou trois jeunes hommes qui ont appris en quatre ou cinq mois,
Qui ſont ils?
Un eſt Monſieur *Harcourt*, l'autre Monſieur *Gray*, & l'autre Monſieur *Petty*,
Il faut qu'ils ſe ſoyent bien appliqués.
Ils etudioient deux heures par jour.

That's troubleſom.
'Tis more troubleſome to learn by heart.
You incourage me.
How long ſhall I be compoſing ſo always.

As long as your memory will remember them.

Can they learn ſonner by that way.
I ſaw two or three young men who learned in four or five months.

Who are they?
One is Mr. Harcourt, *the other is Mr.* Gray, *and the other is Mr* Petty.

They imploy'd themſelves well.
They did ſtudy two hours a day.

Avez vous fait,
J'ay encor deux mots,

Have you done?
I have two words yet.

Dépêchez vous,	*Make haſt.*
Voyons vôtre compoſition,	*Let me ſee your Compoſition.*
Vous n'avez pas fait de faute,	*You haue done no fault.*
Repetons nos Verbes,	*Let us repeat our Verbs.*
Qu'appellez vous un nom Appellatif,	*What do you call an Appellative Noun?*
C'eſt un nom qui n'eſt pas propre.	*'Tis that which is not a proper name.*

Qu'eſtce qu'vn nom propre,	*What is a proper name?*
C'eſt le nom de batéme,	*'Tis the Chriſtian name.*
Mais les noms de Royaumes, de Villes, de Rivieres, de Provinces, de grandes Maiſons, & de Mois ne ſont pas batiſés	*But the names of Kingdoms Citys, Rivers, Provinces, great Houſes, and Months are not Chriſtened.*
Ceux la ſont exceptez,	*Theſe are excepted.*

Quelle heure eſt il maintenant,	*What's a Clock now?*
Je croy qu'il eſt bien dix heures,	*I believe 'its ten.*
Eſt il ſi tart?	*Is it ſo late?*
Appell z vous cela tard?	*Do you call that to be late?*
Il faut que j'aille m'habiller,	*I muſt go to dreſs my ſelf.*
Attendez encor un peu,	*Stay a little more.*

Vien-

Viendrez vous avec moy,
Oüy j'iray vous aider,
Je vous ſeray bien obligeé
Mettez vôtre compoſiton au net:

Will you come with me?
Yes I will go and help you.
I will be oblidged to you.
Write your Compoſition fair.

N'avez vous pas un livre,
Pourquoy faire?
Pour y ecrire vos compoſitions quand elles ſont corrigées,
Non je n'en ay point.
Il faut que j'en achete un,
Achetez m'en un,
Je les ècriray demain,
Voulez vous monter,
Il fait froid icy,
Nous venons de quitter le feu.

Have you not a Book?
What to do for?
To write in your Compoſitions when they are corrected.
No, I have not.
I muſt buy one.
Buy me one.
I will write them to morrow
Will you go up?
'Tis cold here.
We left now the fire.

Aidez moy à ôter mon Manteau,
Avez vous mis vos cheveux en papillotes,
Non, je les ay frizés,
Il faut que je me coeffe,
Ce peigne eſt ſale,
Il faut que je le nettoye,
Vous avez de beau linge,
Quelle jupe mettray-ie,
Celle qu il vous plaira,

Help me to put off my Manto.
Did you pin up your Hairs
No, I curl'd them.
I muſt dreſs my head.
This Comb is dirty.
I muſt cleanſe it.
You have fine Linnen.
What Petticoat ſhall I put?
That which you pleaſe.

Suis-

Suis je bien, *Am I well dreſs'd?*
Fort bien, *Very well.*
Il eſt bien tôt tems de dinner, *T'is almoſt dinner time.*
Je m'en vais prendre congé de vous. *I will take my leave of you*

Vous ne vous en irez pas, *You ſhall not go.*
Vous dînerez avec moy, *You ſhall dine with me.*
Je ſuis vôtre ſevante, *I am your Servant.*
J'ay des affaires *I have ſome buſineſs.*

Ma Mere ſera fâchée, contre moy, *My Mother will be angry with me.*
Elle vous excuſera, *She will excuſe you.*
Dècendons, *Let us go down.*
Le dinner eſt il prèt, *Is the dinner ready?*
On vous attend, *They ſtay for you.*
Donnez une chaiſe à cette damoizelle, *Give a Chair to that Gentwoman.*
Seez vous icy, *Sit down here.*
Excuſez moy ſil vous plait, *Excuſe me if you pleaſe.*
C'eſt vôtre place ſans ceremonie. *'Tis your place without Ceremony.*

Donnez une ſerviette blanche, *Give a clean Napkin.*
Donnez moy un couteau, *Give me a Knife.*
Donnez moy une aſſiette, *Give me a Plate.*
Que dites vous de ce Boeuf? *How do you like this Beef?*

Que

Que dites vous de ce Mouton,	*How do you like this Mutton?*
Que vous ſemble de ce Poulet?	*How do you like this Pulet?*
Prêtez moy de l'argent,	*Lend me ſome Money,*
Donnez m'en,	*Give me ſome.*
En a-t-elle?	*Has ſhe ſome?*
Excuſez moy,	*Excuſe me.*
Il eſt vray,	*'Tis true.*
Je ne veux pas.	*I will not.*

Parlez toujours François,	*Speal always French.*
Pourquoy parlez vous Anglois?	*Why do you ſpeak Engliſh?*
Mangez du Pain avec vôtre viande,	*Eat bread with your meat.*
Allez joüer,	*Go to play.*
Allez dancer,	*Go to dance.*
Sçavez vous vôtre leçon par coeur?	*Do you know your Leſſon by heart?*
Tenez vous droit,	*Sand right.*
Vous ne prenez pas de peine,	*You do not take pains.*
Allons nous promener dans le jardin,	*Let us go to walk in the Garden.*
Vous vous êchauffez trop	*You over-heat your ſelf to much.*
Revenez bien tôt,	*Come again qnickly.*
Où eſt vôtre frere?	*Where is your Brother?*
Il eſt chez nous,	*He's at home.*
Que fait il?	*What does he do?*

On le dit,	*They ſay ſo.*
Tout le monde le dit,	*Every one ſays it.*
Vous m'aimez,	*You love me.*
Il y paroit bien,	*It appears well.*
On a veu hier un Comete	*They ſaw yeſterday a Comet.*
Il apparut à cinq heures,	*It did appear at five a clock*
L'avez vous veu?	*Have you ſeen it?*
Connoiſſez vous Monſieur?	*Do you know Maſter?*
Je le connois de veüe,	*I know him by ſight:*
Je l'ay connu,	*I have known him.*
Connoiſſez vous ſa Femme?	*Do you know his Wife?*
Je l'ay connüe,	*I have known her.*
M'avez vous entendu?	*Have you underſtood me?*

A quelle heure vous couchâtes vous la nuit paſſee.	*At what a clock went you to bed laſt night?*
Je me couchay à neuf heures,	*I went to bed at nine a clock*
Vous avez pris bien de la peine,	*You have taken much pains*
Pas tant qu'il vous ſemble,	*Not ſo much as it ſeems to you.*
Quel proffit fait vôtre ſoeur en ſon François?	*What improvement has your Sister in her French?*
Tres grand,	*Very great.*
Compoſe-t elle beaucoup	*Does ſhe Compoſe much?*
Elle peut tourner tout l'Anglois en François,	*She can turn all the* Engliſh *into* French,

Se

Se ſouvient elle de ce qu'elle êcrit,	*Does ſhe remember what ſhe writes?*
Elle compoſe ſans Dictionaire,	*She compoſes without Dictionary.*
Combien y a-til qu'elle a commencé à compoſer?	*How long is it ſince ſhe began to compoſe.*
Il n'y a pas plus de cinq ſemaines.	*There is no more than five weeks.*

J'ay envie d'eprouver cette methode,	*I have a mind to try that method.*
Celle d'apprendre par coeur eſt fort difficile,	*That of learning by heart is very difficult.*
On ne peut pas mettre les regles en pratique,	*They cannot put the rules in practice.*
On eſt fort long tems à apprendre.	*They ſtay long before they learn.*
Avez vous veu cette fille?	*Have you ſeen that Maid?*
Elle enſeigne le françois,	*She teaches the* French.
Elle n'eſt pas la ſeule,	*She is not the only.*
Quel françois peut elle enſeigner?	*What* French *can ſhe teach?*
Auſſi bon qu'un Cordonnier que j'ay veu enſeigner,	*As good as a Shoe-maker that I ſaw, who did teach.*
Elle peut enſeigner le commun François dans un long tems,	*She can teach the common* French *in a great while:*
Les Dames s'en ſervent pour êpargner la dêpenſe,	*The Ladies uſe Them to ſpare their charges.*

Elles perdent plus qu'elles n'y gagnent,	*They loſe more then they won.*
Chacun fait à ſa fantaiſie,	*Every one does after his faſhion.*

Je croyois que chachun pouvoit enſeigner auſſi bien qu'vn autre,	*I thought that any one could teach as well as any other.*
C'eſt un grand abus,	*'Tis a great miſtake.*
Quelles qualités doit donc avoir un Maitre de langues,	*What qualities then muſt a Maſter of Tongues have?*
Il faut qu'il ſoit Maitre de la langue qu'il enſeigne.	*He muſt be Maſter of the Tongue which he teaches.*
Il faut qu'il ſoit ſçavant,	*He muſt be a learned man.*
Pourquoy ſçavant?	*Why a learned?*
Parce qu'il doit ſcavoir la langue dans le fonds,	*Becauſe he muſt know the Tongue to the utmoſt.*
Il doit ſçavoir l'étimologie des mots,	*He muſt know the Etymology of every word.*
Il doit parler Latin.	*He muſt ſpeak Latin.*
Car le François en eſt derivé.	*Becauſe the* French *is derived out of it.*
Je ſuis bien aiſe de ce que vous me dites,	*I am very glad of what you tell me.*

Où irons nous maintenant,	*Where ſhall we go now?*
Où vous voudrez,	*Where you will.*

Voulez vous aller ſur la Bourſe ?	*Will you go to the Exchange ?*
Quoy faire là,	*What to do there ?*
J'ay a parler à un Marchand,	*I want to ſpeak with a Merchant.*
Le connoiſſez vous ?	*Do you know him ?*
Croyez vous le trover ?	*Do you think to find him ?*
Il y ſera à une heure,	*He will be there at One a Clock.*
Et que ferons nous cependant ?	*And what ſhall we do the whilſt !*
Je vous donneray une bouteille de vin,	*I will give you a bottle of Wine.*
Les Francois aiment bien le vin,	*The* French *love Wine.*
Nous ſomnes nez de dans,	*We are born therein.*

Où irons nous boire ?	*Where ſhall we go to drink ?*
Vous ſçavez ou ily en a de meilleur,	*You know where is the beſt.*
Je croyque c'eſt à la Couronne,	*I believe 'tis at the Crown Tavern.*
Voulez vous boire du vin de Court,	*Will you drink Wine of the Court ?*
Quel vin eſt ce ?	*What Wine is it ?*
C'eſt du vin entre paillet & clairet,	*'Tis Wine between pale and* Claret.
Combien vend-t-on la bouteille ?	*How much do they ſell the bottle ?*
On lavend ſeize ſols,	*They ſell it ſixteen pence.*

Ou

Ou le vend-t-on ?	*Where do they ſell it ?*
A la Toiſon d'or,	*At the* Fleece-Tavern.
Allons y donc,	*Let us go then there.*
Vous ſoyez le bien venu,	*you are welcome.*
Je ne veux plus boire,	*I will drink no more.*

Je ne peux pas demeurer d'avantage,	*I can ſtay no longer.*
Quelles affaires avez vous ?	*What buſineſs have you ?*
Il faut que j'aille ſur la Bourſe,	*I muſt go to the* Exchange.
Attendez à demain,	*Stay till to morrow.*
Je ne peux pas,	*I cannot.*
J'ay de l'argent à recevoir,	*I have money to receive.*
Mon Maitre ſeroit faché,	*My Maſter would be angry.*
Payons donc & allons nous en,	*Let us pay then, and let us go.*
Juſqu'au revoir,	*Till the next ſight.*
Faites mes baiſe-mains à	*Remember me to.*
Je n'y manqueray pas,	*I will not fail.*

Avez vous eté là?	*Have you been there ?*
J'en viens maintenant,	*I come from thence now.*
Que vous a-t-on dit ?	*What did they tell you ?*
Il n'etoit pas à la maiſon,	*He was not at home.*
A qui avez vous parlé ?	*Whom have you ſpoke to?*
A la Servante,	*To the Maid.*
Quand reviendra-t'il ?	*When will he return?*

Elle

Elle croid qu'il reviendra demain,	*She thinks that he will come back to morrow.*
Luy avez vous laiſſé le billet?	*Did you leave her the Bill?*
Non je l'ay rapporté,	*No, I brought it again.*
Allez êcrire,	*Go to write.*

Chantez une chanſon,	*Sing a Song.*
Je ne ſçay pas chanter,	*I cannot ſing.*
N'avez vous pas de voix,	*Have you no Voice?*
Je n'ay jamais appris,	*I have never learn'd.*
Je ſçay que vous chantez bien,	*I know you ſing well.*
Où fûtes vous hier?	*Where were you yeſterday?*
Je fus tout le jour chez moy,	*I was all the day at home.*
Quelles nouvelles avez vous appriſes?	*What news have you learnt?*
Je n'en ay point appris,	*I have learnt none.*
Je ne me ſoucie pas de nouvelles,	*I do not care for News.*
Serez vous de loiſir aprés dîner,	*Shall you be at leiſure in the afternoon?*
Je croy qúóuy,	*I believe ſo.*
Nous irons promener,	*We will go to walk.*

J'ay une viſite a rendre,	*I have a viſit to render.*
A qui?	*To whom?*
A un de mes amis,	*To one of my friends.*
J'iray avec vous,	*I will go with you.*
C'eſt un brave homme,	*He's a brave man.*

J'enay

J'en ay entendu parler,	*I heard of him.*
Où demeure-t-il,	*Where-about does he dwell*
Il demeure de l'autre côté de la ville,	*He dwells at the other end of the Town.*
N'eſt il pas François!	*Is he not a French-man?*
Oüy & fort ſçavant,	*Yes, and very learn'd.*
Que fait il?	*What does he do?*
Il enſeigne le Latin, le Greç, le François, & les Mathematiques.	*He teaches the Latin, the Greek, the French, and the Mathematicks.*
J'ay oublié ſon nom,	*I forgot his name.*
Il s'appelle Mr. Des-Ecotais,	*He is call'd Mr.* Des-Ecotais.

A-t-il beucoup d' E'coliers,	*Has he many Scholars?*
Il en a environ vingt,	*He has about twenty.*
Il n'en a pas tant qu'il en merite,	*He has not ſo many as he deſerves.*
Il Prend beaucoup de peine,	*He takes much pains.*
Il eſt dans ſon Ecole depuit ſept juſqu'á onze & depuis une juſqu'á ſix,	*He is in his School from Seven till Eleven, and from One till Six.*
Combien prend-t-il pour un penſionnaire,	*How much does he take for a Boarder?*
Il prend un fort petit prix pour ſa table & pour enſeigner,	*He takes a very little rate for his Table and his teaching.*
Dans quelle rüe demeure-til,	*In what Street does he dwell?*

Dans *Oxiden* Street,
Où eſt cette rüe là?
Prés *Leiceſter* fields,
Je veux faire connoiſſance avec luy,
Vous n'y perdrez rien,
Il eſt d'un fort bon humeur?
Il eſt fort civil,
Il aime à diſputer,
Les gens détude aiment fort la controverſe,

In Oxiden *Street.*
Where about is that ſtreet?
Near Leiceſter *fields.*
I will make acquaintance with him.
You ſhall loſe nothing.
He is of a very good humour.
He's very civil.
He loves to diſpute.
The Learned love always the controverſie.

J'ay beſoin d'un livre François,
Je vous diray un homme qui vous ſervira bien,
A-t-il de bons lîvres,
Les meilleurs que vous puiſſiez avoir dans *Londres,*
Comment s'appelle-t-il?
Il s'appelle Mr. *De Beaulieu,*
Eſt il François?
Il n'im porte,
A-t-il un bon debit,
Il fournit toutte la Cour,
Où demeure-t-il?
Vis a vis l'Egliſe de St. *Martin,*
Eſt il cher?

I want a French Book.
I will help you to a man who will fit you.
Has he good books?
The beſt you may have at London.
How does he call himſelf?
He's call'd Mr. De Beaulieu.
Is he a French-man?
That's no matter.
Has he a good Trade?
He furniſhes all the Court
Where about does he dwell?
Over againſt St. Martin's-*Church.*
Is he dear?

Il eſt fort honnête homme, — *He's a very honeſt man.*
J'iray le voir, — *I will go to ſee him.*
Faites luy mes baiſemains, — *Remember me to him.*
Monſieur, je ſuis votre ſervante, — *Sir, I am your ſervant.*
Madame je ſuis votre ſerviteur, — *Madam, I am your ſervant.*
Je veux vous demander votre avis, — *I will ask your adviſe.*
En quoy, Madame? — *In what, Madam?*
J'ay envie d'apprendre le François. — *I have a mind to learn the French.*
C'eſt un deſſein fort louable, — *'Tis a deſign to be praiſed.*
Mais je ne ſçay où trouver un bon Maitre, — *But I know not where to find a good Maſter.*
C'eſt une choſe aſſez difficile à trouver. — *'Tis a thing very hard to be found.*
On dit qu'il faut qu'il ſoit ſçavant en ſa langue. — *They ſay he muſt be learn'd in his own Tongue.*
Il le doit etre aſſeurement, — *He muſt be ſo ſurely.*
Il doit etre ſçavant dans le Latin, & le bien parler, — *He muſt be learn'd in the Latin, and ſpeak it.*
Il eſt vray, — *'Tis true.*
Mais j'en connois qui paſſent pour ſçavans, — *But I know who are ſo eſteemed.*

Que vous en ſemble,
Ils ſe ſervent tous d'une même Grammaire de Mauger,
C'eſt peut être qu'ils trouvent tout ce qu'ils enſeignent, dedans,
Mais la Grammaire de Mauger ne dit pas tout,
Comment le ſcavez vous?
J'avois l'autre jour un mot à tourner en Françoiſ
Quel mot?
Ce mot cy *Men ſay*,
Comment le tournâtes vous,
Je le tournay, *hommes diſent*,
Et hier je le dis à une Demoizelle,
Que vous dit elle?

How do you like them?
They uſe all the ſame Maugers *Grammar.*

'Tis it may be they find in all which they teach.

But Maugers *Grammar doesnot ſay all.*
How do you know it?
I had the other day an Engliſh *word to turn.*
What word?
This word Men ſay.
How did you turn it?

I did turn it hommes diſent.
And yeſterday I told it to a Gentlewoman.
What did ſhe ſay to you?

Elle me dit que ce n'etoit pas bien dit,
Qu'il falloit dire les hommes.
Et pourquoy?
Parce que'lle dit que *Men* etoit un nom Appellatif,
Et pour cela,

She told me that 'twas not well ſaid.
That I ſhould ſay les hommes.
And why?
Becauſe ſhe ſays Men *was an* Appellative Noun.

And for that.

Et pour cela que tous les noms Appellatifs prennent toujours l'Article le, la, les, quoy qu'il ne ſoit pas exprimè en *Anglois.*

And for that that all the Appellative Nouns *take always the Article* le, la, les, *tho' it be not expreſs'd in* Engliſh.

Il eſt vray qu'il ya pluſieurs noms de cette nature

'Tis true, they are many Nouns *of that nature.*

Que trouvez vous encor à redire à ces Maitres,

What do you find more to ſay againſt thoſe Maſters.

Ils ne font point Compoſer,

They do not make Compoſe.

Et que font ils donc ?

And what do they do then?

Ils vous donnent les Dialogues de la Grammaire á apprendre par cœur,

They give you the Grammars Dialogues to learn by heart.

Trouvez vous du plaiſir à Compoſer ?

Do you find more pleaſure in Compoſing ?

Quand je cherche les mots moy même, Je m'en ſouviens mieux,

When I look for the words my ſelf I remember them better.

Et je puis dire que ma Compoſition eſt du mien,

And I can ſay that my Compoſition is my own.

Si je m'applique je puis tourner beaucoup plus d'Anglois en François que d'apprendre de l'etranger par coeur,

If I apply my ſelf, I can turn a great deal more of Engliſh *in* French, *than to learn ſtrangers to me by heart.*

Vous dites vray.

You ſay true.

Que

Que me conſeillez vous ?
Mon avis eſt que vous commenciez & continuiez à Compoſer,
Et que vous ayez quequvn pour vous corriger vôtre François,
Quand vous ſçaurez bien vos regles, le moindre Francois le peut faire,
Apprenez bien d'abord vos Articles,
Parcourez les regles de cette Grammaire,
Et le troiſieme jour commencez à Compoſer,
Ne vous ennuyez pas,
Apprenez l'Anglois que vous aurez êcrit vous même,

What do you Counſel me ?
My advice is that you begin and continue to Compoſe.
And that you may have ſome body to correct your French.
When you know well your Rules, the leaſt French*man can do it.*

Learn well at firſt your Articles
Run through all the Rules of this Grammar.
And the third day begin to Compoſe.
Do not be weary.
Lean the Engliſh *you have written your ſelf.*

Je ne veux pas vous empècher d'avoir un bon Maitre,
Vous en pouvez avoir un,
Et il vous aidera en peu de tems,

I will not hinder you to have a good Maſter.

You may have one.

He will help you in a ſhort time,

Et je prie Dieu qu'il beniſſe vos ètudes.

And I pray God to bleſs your Study.

Avez vous èté au Prèche ce matin?

Have you been to the Sermon this morning.

Non, j'etois empèché,

No, I was buſie.

Qui eſt ce qui a prêché?

Who has Preached?

C'eſt Mr. *Des-Marais*,

'Twas Mr. Des-Marais.

C'eſt un habile homme,

He's a learned Man.

Il a fait un bon Sermon,

He has Preach'd a good Sermon.

Nous avons de bons Miniſtres à la *Savoye*,

We have excellent Miniſters at the Savoy.

Nous en avons auſſi de bons à l'Egliſe de *Londres*,

We have alſo excellent at London's *Church.*

Comment les appellez vous.

How do you call them?

Ils s'appellent Mrs. *Primerose* & *Pioget.*

They are call'd Mrs. Primeroſe *and* Pioget.

N'avez vous pas connu un nommè Mr. *Faucon*,

Did not you know one Mr Faucon?

C'eſt un habile homme,

He's a learned man.

Je l'ay ouy deux fois Prècher,

I heard him twice to Preach.

Il Prêche en General d'Armée,

He Preaches like a General of an Army:

Il a une belle voix,

He has a good voice.

Quel jour du mois eſt il aujourd'huy?

What day of the month is it to day?

C'eſt

C'eſt le dixîeme,
Quand aurons nous Páques ?
D'aujourd huy en huit,
De mardy en quinze,
Il y a aujourd huy un an,
Y avoit il beaucoup de monde ?
Pas beaucoup,
Quand irez vous à *Londres ?*
La ſemaine prochaine,
Combien de tems y démeurerez vouz ?
Le moins que je pourray,
Par quelle commodité irez vous ?
Je n'iray pas à piè,
J'iray par le Coche,
Allez y a cheval,
Il me coûteroit trop.
Je vous ſouhaitte un bon voyage.
Je ſuis vôtre ſerviteur,

'Tis the tenth.
When ſhall we have Eaſter-*day ?*
This day ſenight.
Tueſday come fortnight:
There is to day a year.
Was there many people?

Not much.
When ſhall you go to London ?
The next Week.
How long ſhall you ſtay there ?
The leſs I can.
By what way ſhall you go ?

I will not go a-foot.
I will go by the Coach.
Go there a horſe-back.
It ſhould coſt me too much.
I wiſh you a good journey.

I am your ſervant.

The days of the Week.

Les jours de la Sêmaine.

Dimanche, *Sunday.*
Lundy, *Monday.*
Mardy, *Tuesday.*
Mêcredy, *Wednesday.*
Jeudy. *Thursday.*
Vendredy, *Friday.*
Samedy, *Saturday.*

The Months of the Year.

Les Mois de l'An:

Janvier, *January:*
Fevrier, *February.*
Mars, *March.*
Avril, *April:*
May, *May.*
Juin, *June.*
Jueillet, *July.*
Aouſt, *Auguſt.*
Septembre, *September.*
Octobre, *October.*
Novembre, *November.*
Decembre, *December.*

Un Siecle, *an Age.*
Un An, *a Year.*
Une Année, *the ſame.*
Un demy an, *half a year.*
Une demy année, *the ſame:*
Un quartier, *a quarter.*
Demy quartier, *half a quarter.*
Un mois, *a month.*
Quinze jours, *a fortnight.*
Uue ſemaine, *a week.*
Un jour, *a day.*
Une heure, *an hour.*
Un moment, *a moment.*

Of the Parts of the World.

Des parties du Monde.

Europe, *Europe.*
Afrique, *Africa.*
Aſie, *Aſia.*
Amerique, *America.*

Of the Kingdoms.

Des Royaumes:

Angleterre, *England.*
Ecoſſe, *Scotland.*
Irelande, *Ireland.*
France, *France.*

Navarre

Navarre, *Navar.*
Eſpagne, *Spain.*
Portugal, *Portugal.*

The Empire of Germany.

L'Empire Allemagne.

Italie, *Italy.*
Hollande,
Flandre, *Flanders.*
Pologne, *Poland.*
Suede, *Sweedland.*
Dannemarc, *Denmark.*
Moſcovie, *Muſcouy.*
Hongrie, *Hungary.*
Arragon, *Arragon.*
Naples. *Naples.*
Sicile, *Sicily.*

La Republique de Venize.

The Republick of Venice.

Turqnie, *Turkie.*
Egipte, *Egypt.*
Tartarie, *Tartary.*
Barbarie, *Barbary.*
Ville Capitale, *a chief City.*
Une Province, *a Province.*
Duché, *Dukedom.*
Conté, *County*, *Earldom.*
Marquiſat, *Marquiſdom.*
Archeveché, *Archbiſoprick.*

FIN.

I have 29
I am 32
The Table 42
There is 36

F130069
C 3779.6

1 record

115